FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,564.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 74.

Peace.

O Peace! thou swift bird, flying
Out from the hearts of men,
How is it thou art trying
Thine empty nest again?
I strove so hard to woo thee,
I told my sorrows to thee,
I sighed to have thee stay,
Yet thou wouldst fly away.

A noise of quick wings whirring
Along the air at night!
A sound of soft wings stirring,
And thou wast in from flight.
Too late I would retain thee,
Too soon I would regain thee;
For lo! thou camest still
And wentest at thy will.

By what supreme endeavor
Shall I insure thy rest?
How shall I hold thee ever,
Shy bird, my loving guest?
What gift of mine shall win thee?
What longing is within thee
That once so poor as I
May wholly satisfy?

Yet if thy stay is fleeting,
At least I shall be glad
To dream of future greeting
And know the joys I had.
From all earth's good I choose thee,
Nor can I wholly lose thee;
When most I feel thy lack
Thy light wings bear thee back.

—*I. O. Rankin, in the Century.*

THE STATE CONVENTION.

[Raleigh News and Observer.]

At 12:15 Wednesday, the 25th of June, Mr. R. H. Battle, chairman of the Democratic State executive committee, stepped upon the stage at Metropolitan hall and announced to an audience which literally packed every part of the building, stage, floor and galleries, that there was not sufficient room for the delegates, and that they must be cleared, otherwise the convention must needs adjourn.

The hall presented a brilliant appearance. The stage was decorated very effectively with large flags, State and national, draped and festooned. Upon the chairman's table were brilliant bouquets of flowers, the cover of the table being a national flag. Looking from the stage at the audience the faces of nearly all the leading Democrats of the State were seen. It was in the truth a brilliant gathering, and Mr. J. C. L. Harris, secretary of the Republican State executive committee, said that it was the finest convention he had ever seen in his life, and that if the Democratic party was disintegrating this was a very poor proof of it. The sight of such a gathering cheered every Democratic heart, and bright faces were everywhere, and hearts high with hope.

The delegates from Wake, New Hanover, Robeson, Johnston, Orange and Warren were in the galleries, room being found on the floor for all the other delegations.

The gathering of members of the press was a large one, most of the prominent papers being ably represented.

At 12:30 Mr. Battle, read the call for the convention, and called it to order. Mr. Battle requested that silence be preserved, a request at which the convention cheered and laughed. He then called to the chair as temporary chairman, Capt Chas. M. Cooke, of Franklin, appointing Messrs M. Q. Waddell and Richmond Pearson to escort him to the chair. Capt Cooke was received with cheers upon his introduction by Mr. Battle.

Capt Cooke made a brief but forceful and well timed speech. He congratulated the convention on the condition of the Democratic party in North Carolina. There are no dissensions, no disturbances. He spoke of what the Democrats had done for the State and its people, the Western road, the schools, &c. He congratulated the people upon the administration of the State government, upon the University, now so well established; upon the growing regard for honest government. He asked the convention to discharge well its high and patriotic duty to day; that church and location should have no weight. He commended to them the example of that grandest old Roman, Samuel J. Tilden. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. M. Furman, of Asheville, and Capt. S. A. Ashe, of Raleigh, were made secretaries. Mr. H. C. Jones moved the appointment of a committee on credentials. The roll of counties was called and it was found that all were represented. Joseph J. Davis asked that all questions as to representation by proxy should be referred to the committee on credentials. This was agreed to. The counties announced the character of their representation by delegates, or proxies. Several of the counties claimed more votes than were upon the official allowance. Halifax claimed 14 instead of 12, and Warren 7 instead of 6. The secretaries reported that 89 counties were represented by delegates, 7 by proxies the latter being Ashe, Clay, Graham, Mitchell, Watauga, Transylvania and Tyrrel.

Mr. H. C. Jones moved that a committee of one from each district be appointed on credentials, and a like committee on permanent organization.

The following composed the committee on credentials: 1st district, G. H. Brown, Jr; 2d, J. B. Martin; 3d, C. W. McClammy; 4th, E. S. Parker; 5th, J. W. Reid, 6th, John Robinson; 7th, T. B. Bailey; 8th, R. C. Bobbitt; 9th, W. W. Stringfield.

Permanent organization: 1st, Harry Skinner; 2d, W. H. S. Burgwyn; 3d, A. J. Galloway; 4th, T. B. Womack; 5th, W. B. Glenn; 6th, V. V. Richardson; 7th, P. C. Carlton; 8th; W. H. Bower; 9th, H. A. Gudger.

During the retirement of these committees the venerable Manrice Q. Waddell, of Johnston, was called on and spoke. He bears well the weight of his more than eighty years, and made a good speech. An allusion to Cleveland was received with cheers. Allusion to Coke and Scales were received with bursts of applause. He declared that the convention was the finest looking body he had ever seen.

Loud calls were made for Col. Walter L. Steele, of Richmond, who made a most felicitous speech, in which he said this convention would nominate the man to make the "Sun of York" set in darkness. Allusion to Bayard, Cleveland and Tilden were well received, while one to Butler, whom the speaker said he scorned, was greeted with cheers and hisses. Butler has evidently no friends hereabouts. He made a plea for good government, National and State, and in conclusion highly complimented the Democracy of the State in having such a body as this to represent it.

Amid loud and long cheering Hon. W. M. Robbins began a speech. He declared that seeing the convention he felt an added pride in the State of North Carolina. He said it gave him the greatest pleasure to know that in this contest sectionalism was dying out; that we are forgetting that there is any east or west or centre, but that at last we know that we are all sons of glorious old North Carolina. Men on the coast are for Scales, others on the mighty Blue Ridge are for Coke. It is a good sign. Mr. Robbins went on to review, very ably, National politics. He gave a description of Blaine's tactics in awakening sectional strife and illfeeling; of his hatred of the South; of his charges of cruelty to Northern prisoners. He painted Blaine's character vividly, and predicted his defeat in 1884, feeling assured that his hopes would be wrecked at this election. He said the true soldiers and people of this country would never elect such a man as Blaine. The business interests would not support him. He hoped that at Chicago the Democrats would nominate such a man as Cleveland.

The committee on permanent organization, through Col. V. V. Richardson, made the following report: For chairman, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Orange; vice-presidents —1st district, J. M. Woodhouse; 2d, T. M. Mason; 3d, E. T. Boykin; 4th, A. M. Noble; 5th, D. F. Caldwell; 6th, E. S. Cowan; 7th, T. F. Klutz; 8th, R. Z. Linney; 9th, Frank Coxe.

Secretaries—H. A. London, chief; assistants, Samuel A. Ashe, R. M. Furnam, P. M. Hale.

Hon. Joseph J. Davis made a very short but pertinent speech.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The permanent chairman was then escorted to the chair by Messrs. W. B. Glenn and John E. Woodward.

Judge Ruffin was introduced by Capt. Cooke, who congratulated the convention upon having so fine a presiding officer. He was greeted with loud applause.

Judge Ruffin said he thanked the convention for this great honor, and as the best assurance of his gratitude, declared the convention now ready for business.

Mr. Womack moved the appointment of a committee of one from each district, on platform and resolutions.

The following were appointed as such committee: First district, C. R. Thomas, Jr., second, W. A. Montgomery; third, E. J. Hale; fourth, J. S. Carr; fifth, J. N. Staples; sixth, W. L. Steele; seventh, John S. Henderson; eighth, W. T. R. Bell; ninth, C. M. McCloud; from the State at large, W. T. Dortch and H. A. Gudger.

Mr. Womack moved that all resolutions be referred to this committee, without debate. The motion prevailed.

Col. H. C. Jones said that each Congressional district was entitled to four members of a committee and that the State executive committee be now organized to serve for four years.

The roll of districts was called: The first reported no selection as yet; the second, H. L. Staton, M. D. W. Stevenson, H. L. Grainger, R. R. Peeples; the third, A. J. Galloway, J. H. Clark, A. D. Stanford, A. B. Williams; the fourth, H. A. London, W. H. Pace, A. W. Graham, J. H. Abell; the fifth, A. E. Henderson, N. W. Norfleet, R. B. Glenn, N. B. Canady; the sixth, W. J. Montgomery, J. D. Shaw, N. A. McLean, H. B. Short, Jr; the seventh, Geo. S. Bradshaw, J. G. Hall, J. P. Caldwell, R. C. Barringer; the eighth, G. F. Bason, J. C. Wilbourn, W. C. Erwin, M. H. Hoke; the ninth, Johnstone Jones, W. W. Stringfield, W. B. Troy, Frank Coxe.

At 2:30 a motion made for a recess for dinner was "shouted down" and withdrawn.

W. H. Day, of Halifax, was called on. He said he could not express his thanks for the compliment. He said the Anglo Saxons of North Carolina would carry the State certainly and surely. He pledged his services to the cause of Democracy. His remarks were well received.

Hon. W. H. Kitchen in response to calls said he was glad to see the great harmony here manifested, and that the high purpose to aid the State and the Democratic party, which are one and the same, was plain. He pledged his aid. He urged action, saying there would be no walk over.

J. W. Reid, chairman of the committee on credantials, submitted his report.

Granville was allowed 14 votes, Warren 9, by the committee. The report was all favorable save as to Montgomery, Clay and Transylvania, which were represented by proxy, but whose proxy was not upon the floor. He had delegated his right to another person. There was considerable discussion about this matter, participated in by W. B. Glenn, H. A. Gudger, G. H. Brown, H. C. Jones and others.

Mr. Womack moved that all the report, save that relating to Clay, Transylvania and Montgomery, be adopted.

John Gray Bynum moved that the county of Montgomery be declared to be properly represented. This action was taken. It was announced that the proxy of Clay was present. Gov. J. L. Robinson moved that the county of Transylvania be regarded as properly represented. That the county should not be deprived of its vote because of a failure to comply with the requirements of the plan of organization. There followed quite a lively argument between Gov. Robinson and Col. H. C. Jones, F. H. Busbee, Esq., poured oil on the troubled waters in a vigorous speech. E. S. Parker made an explanation of the matter before the credentials committee, saying the credentials from Clay were entirely irregular. Kope Elias at last said he had the proceedings of Clay convention, and read a letter from the clerk of Clay Superior Court, saying to him (Elias) that he had seen two of the delegates and they desired him to represent them. E. S. Parker said this was most irregular and the authority too slight. After remarks by John Gray Bynum and R. M. Furnam, a vote was taken upon the question whether Clay and Transylvania be allowed votes, T. D. Johnson representing the latter, Hope Elias the former. Clay was then admitted, as was also Transylvania; and the report thus amended was adopted. The discussion of all this matter occupied about an hour.

The next business was the serious business of the convention, the selection of a candidate for Governor. The president declared nominations in order.

Henry R Bryan, of Craven, presented the name of Gen Alfred M. Scales, of Guilford. The scene was a wild one, the house burst into cheers. Mr. Bryan said his name and fame were not confined to the State, he was the pride and glory of his native land. He need not recount the services of Gen. Scales to his people and to his country; as soldier, as statesman, as North Carolinians, he had adorned all positions, and he would ably and fitly fill the office held by a Caswell and grand line of Governors North Carolina had no son more worthy of honor than Alfred Moore Scales, and let us erect his standard to the breeze, and on the second day of November he will be the Governor of North Carolina. The report was received with tumultuous cheers.

H. G. Connor, of Wilson, in a speech of marked vigor and grace, seconded Gen. Scales' nomination, saying that he was a superb representative of North Carolina's noblest men and her best Democracy. For twenty years he had served his State, ever contributing to her honor and to her material worth and prosperity. He said such a standard bearer as Scales was needed now to assure Democratic success; a man who in every walk of life has won the grand old name of "gentleman."

Maj. Louis C. Latham, of Pitt, reviewed the progress of Democracy in the State since the last convention. Marvels had been done, the State developed, east, west and centre; the people brought closer together; the railroads extended; the schools put upon a firm and practical basis. He drew a beautiful picture of Western North Carolina and the east, now linked together firmly. He paid Gov. Jarvis a high compliment, which was applauded. He said the State now enjoyed a golden era of good will and economic progress. He desired to inscribe upon the folds of the Democratic banner a name that would shine, a man whose voice would be heard all over the State, a man whose sympathy was co-extensive with North Carolina; a man whose efforts for our behalf deserve the thanks and love of every North Carolinian This man, said he, is Octavius Coke. This announcement was greeted with cheering, which was renewed and revived again, lasted some minutes. Coke's name, said Maj Latham, is the "open sesame" of success, and his administration would be a credit to every North Carolinian.

W. H. Bower, of Watauga, in seconding the nomination of Capt. Coke, paid him the most graceful compliment, and said that he desired to express the reflection of the people of his section in saying that Coke was their choice. He said Coke's intellect was great, his knowledge comprehensive, and his purity and personal character remarkable. He alluded to Tyre York as the renegade from Wilkes, and said Coke was the man to meet and vanquish him. He denounced as a falsehood the statement that Capt. Coke was a creature of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and said his support by the western counties best disproved this. He paid his public services a high compliment and said that though born in Virginia he was all a North Carolinian.

R. Z. Linney, of Alexander, made a most practical speech in supporting Gen. Scales, saying he had, upon the field of war and on the plains of peace, exhibited all those traits, those excellencies of character, which adorns and enoble a man. It is in the highest degree necessary that he should be the candidate. He is loved by his old soldiers and by the youngest voters. All love him and all unite in the belief that he is the man for Governor. He is possessed in a remarkable degree with those noble virtues, purity and patriotism. He would make one of the best campaigns ever made. The honor is due him.

Chas M. Busbee, Esq., of Wake, in seconding Capt. Coke's nomination, thanked, in the name of the people of Wake, the delegates who had so eloquently nominated him and those who supported him. He said that Coke would conduct a more successful, a more vigorous or a more earnest canvass than any man who could be nominated. He has imbedded himself in the affections of the people of North Carolina, and if he is named as the standard bearer this county of Wake will be carried by the Democrpcy and that means five votes for Z. B. Vance. Coke is the strongest man into whose hands can be committed the standard of the party.

This closed the nominations. There was a call of "vote," "vote," and at 4:20 the roll of counties was called for the vote. There was a high state of nervous excitement visible in most of the faces. The ballot was proceeded with in tolerable quite order. It was soon apparent that Scales was the favorite. When the county of Rutherford was reached his nomination was seen to be sure, and the convention went fairly wild with cheers and applause. There were motions to make the nomination unanimous, but the chair ruled that the roll call must proceed, and the call went. The counties voting for Scales were cheered in short bursts of applause. It took some minutes to make the computation of the vote, and during this the convention buzzed like a beehive. The hall packed, all the aisles being full, and it is safe to say the building never held so many people.

Before the result of the ballot was announced Capt. Coke, who had been sent for, entered the hall amid great applause. He made one of his finest speeches. He said his greatest comfort as a soldier in losing his buckler was that such a noble soldier and chivalrous, Christian gentleman as Alfred Moore Scales had found it. He moved to make the nomination of Gen. Scales unanimous. This evoked the greatest applause heard during the entire convention.

Col. Paul B. Means seconded Capt. Coke's motion to make the nomination unanimous. The secretary read the result of the ballot, as follows: Scales, 552; Coke, 244; Holt, 23. The chairman then put the motion to make the nomination unanimous. It was adopted with a regular roar of voices.

Then there were calls for Coke for Lieutenant Governor. Capt. Coke again appeared. He said that if any one thought he was disheartened or discomfeited by this defeat he was mistaken. He stood here as he had for sixteen years an uncommissioned soldier, and he stood here as the champion of Alfred M. Scales. Up to to-day he was a hopeful but poorly informed Coke man. Now he was solid and unanimous for Scales. The Democrat who was not with him in this campaign is not worthy of the name he bears or of the party. He reviewed the history of the Republican party and dwelt upon the civil rights plank in the platform of that party, and poured out invection upon Blaine and Logan, who were seeking to force their foul ideas upon our people. He dwelt upon the need of presuming and guarding the liberties of the white men of Eastern Carolina. He said the Democrats of the State would utterly repudiate and crush Republicanism. Let it be known that no inferior race has.

Capt. Chas. M. Cooke made an appeal for order, saying that it was important that the choosing of a candidate should be conducted in the most orderly manner. He hoped there would be no more calls for nomination by acclamation.

D. H. McLean spoke in advocacy of Maj. Stedman's claims, and eulogized him.

E. Parker placed in nomination Maj. John Hughes, of Craven. F. M. Simmons, of Craven seconded the nomination of Maj. Hughes.

The vote was then taken for Lieut. Governor. It proceeded in comparative quiet: The result was announced 495 for Stedman; 310 for Hughes, 14 for Holt.

Maj. C. M. McClammy placed in nomination Col. William L. Saunders for Secretary of State, whom he eulogized as that patriotic, big-hearted and big-headed Democrat. There were demands for a vote by acclamation, but the roll was called. Col. Saunders received every vote of every county, and the convention cheered until it was hoarse. Never was there such a roll call, or more enthusiasm. It was the quickest call upon record.

A motion was made by Clement Manly, of Craven, on behalf of Maj. Hughes, in the course of a very graceful speech, to make Maj. Stedman's nomination unanimous. This was done.

At 6 o'clock the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock to allow the delegates time to get what they certainly needed—a square meal.

EVENING SESSION.

At 8:30, President Ruffin again called the convention to order.

Hon. J. J. Davis said he had received a despatch from Gen. Scales, which he read as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1884.
Hon. J. J. Davis:
My gratitude is profound. If possible I shall deserve success. If successful the best services of my head and heart shall be devoted to the welfare of my State.

A. M. SCALES.

A motion was made that to expedite business no speech shall exceed two minutes.

The first business was the nomination of a candidate for Auditor. Col. John N. Staples nominated Gen W. P. Roberts, of Gates. Col. Harry Skinner, of Pitt, seconded the nomination.

Capt. N. A. Gregory nominated Capt. Randolph A. Shotwell.

Capt. Swift Galloway nominated William A. Darden. Capt. W. W. Carraway seconded Darden's nomination.

Geo. H. Brown, of Beaufort, seconded Gen. Robert's nomination.

D. H. McLean nominated Capt. L. R. Exline, of Chatham.

W. W. Fuller seconded Capt. Shotwell's nomination; Kope Elias that of Gen. Roberts.

A vote was taken resulting as follows: Roberts, 454⅔; Darden, 151⅓; Shotwell, 177⅔; Exline, 34.

Cleveland gave one vote for J. W. Gidney. The nomination of Gen. Roberts was made unanimous.

Nominations for State Treasurer were next in order. Charles M. Busbee placed in nomination D. W. Bain, whom he eulogized in high terms. Cam Buxton nominated James S. Battle, of Nash. John M. Moring nominated Hon. John M. Worth. J. W. Reid seconded the nomination of D. W. Bain. Capt. W. T. R. Bell, of Cleveland, nominated Sam'l Wittkowsky, of Charlotte. W. W. Fleming, of Mecklenburg, withdrew Mr. Wittkowsky's name. Sam'l J. Pemberton seconded the nomination of Hon. John M. Worth, to whom he paid the highest compliment. Frank C. Robbins, of Davidson, also seconded Dr. Worth's nomination. Lieut. Gov. J. L. Robinson placed in nomination Col. McDowell Tate. B. H. Bunn seconded the nomination of Mr. Battle. F. M. Simmons, of Craven, seconded the nomination of Col. Tate. T. B. Womack seconded Mr. Bain's nomination.

(Continued on fourth page.)

COTTON FACTORIES
FOR SALE!

IN order to facilitate the settlement of the Estate of a deceased half-owner of the property, the Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills Manufacturing Company has resolved to sell at public auction at the
MARKET HOUSE, FAYETTVILLE, N C.
On TUESDAY, JULY 8th, 1884,
two valuable Cotton Factories situated about seven (7) miles from Fayetteville known as
"The Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,"
and at present operated by said Company.

BEAVER CREEK FACTORY is located on Beaver Creek, a strong and very rarely failing stream, about two (2) miles from the C. F. & Y. V. R. Road, employs 3,232 spindles and 71 looms, (of which 59 are Bridesburg and 12 Cooper or English looms), consumes about 1,510 pounds of cotton per day, producing 40 bundles of yarn and 3,391 yards of sheeting.

The mill is a four story frame building, fitted up with all necessary machinery of modern pattern and in good repair, and is run by a 60 inch Turbine wheel; lighted by a Springfield Gas Machine (30 burners) and heated by boiler with 25 horse power engine. With this Factory will be sold 806 acres of land, two dwelling houses, one store building, 30 tenement houses and all other buildings connected with the Factory.

BLUFF FACTORY is situated on Little Rockfish Creek, about 1½ miles from the C. F. & Y. V. R. Road; water supply abundant and never failing; main building is three story brick, built in 1872, and has contiguous to it boiler house, cotton house, gas house, &c.; also store house and tenement houses.

The mill is run by a 60 inch Turbine wheel, uses 3,056 spindles and 62 (Cooper) English Looms, consumes about 1,340 pounds of cotton and produces 3,622 yards of sheeting per day. The machinery is modern in pattern and in excellent condition, as also are all the buildings. Included with the Bluff Factory are 931 acres of land.

The factories are within ½ mile of each other, the location is healthy and the operatives well organized and capable. The products are popular, the trade well established and the business prosperous. The business office is in Fayetteville, a pleasant town of 5,000 inhabitants, in the midst of the cotton section—well provided with churches and schools and possessing excellent facilities of rail and water transportation.

Detailed information will be cheerfully given to any one applying.

The Factories will be sold separately.

Terms: One-third cash and balance 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest at 8 per cent. from day of sale.

It is seldom that such valuable property is offered at public sale.

A map of the property, including houses, can be seen at the office of the Company.

E. J. LILLY, Pres't.
JOHN SHAW,
H. W. LILLY,
E. J. LILLY,
Directors.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 27, 1884. 69 6t

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,
(Successors to I. W. Durham.)
417 and 419 Fayetteville Street.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.
Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.
Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C.; our Agent.
April 9, 1884. 62-6m

STEEL SWEEPS; SHOVELS; SCOOTERS; BULL TONGUES; HALF-TURN SHOVELS, &c., &c.
H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

PINE ISLAND
GUANO.
Is the most uniformly high grade fertilizer ever sold in the State.
It is the best without exception. Always Reliable. Made of best Materials and is in beautiful mechanical condition.

[From North Carolina Experiment Station.]
2526. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, Quinnipiac Fertilizing Co., New London, Conn., sampled at Selma, February 27th, with Webb, Tisdale & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.59, ammonia 2.87, potash 1.94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 lbs., $31.07.
CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.

QUINIPIAC FERTILIZER COMPANY,
New London, Conn.
J. B. STARR,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
April 9, 1884. 62tf

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $60. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 300 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 23 States. Instruction is practically and inductively imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.
May 29, 1884. 69 3m

New Store and New Goods
AT
THE RED SIGN,
NO. 47 PERSON ST.
F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.
Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,
A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYEETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!
WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of
Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies,
This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.
Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.
HARNESS
at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*
The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.
The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FOR THE
WHISKERS
Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.
PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.


FOR ALL THE FORMS OF
Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,
the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles, $5.

1870. 1884.
At the Old Stand.
OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.
Goods delivered free.
Royster's best Candy always on hand.
To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.
I will pay the highest market price for country produce.
J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
March 26, 1884. 66tf

N. C. Roe Herring.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

Clipper! Clipper! Clipper!
EVERY PLOW guaranteed or money refunded. The best Plow that has yet been sold in this market. Call and examine the plows and various attachments that we have. The universal opinion as to their merit is: "If you haven't got one buy one and you will say it's the best Plow you have ever stuck in the ground."
We mean business.
H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

MOLASSES, SYRUPS and SUGAR;
Lagunyra, Java and Rio Coffees,
For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.
WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.
DANIEL McNATT & SON.
June 12, 1884. 71tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."
G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scale or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, July 15, 1884 170th Monthly Drawing.
Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.			
1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	$5000		10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9 Approximation Prizes of	$750		6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$266,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to
M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
June 19, 1884. 72-4t

Country Merchants
WILL do well to ship their COUNTRY PRODUCE to us. We guarantee as high a price for it as can be obtained. We will fill your order promptly and at as low figures as any firm in the city. Give us a trial.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 29, 1884. 69tf

STRAP AND T HINGES;
BLIND do.
BUTT do.
HOOK AND EYE do.
H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.,
1884-'85.
The next session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.
For Catalogues apply to the CLERK OF THE FACULTY.
May 22, 1884. 68-3mpd

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.
I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.
WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

BORING MACHINES,
AUGERS and GIMLETS,
At H. H. H.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.
A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 3, 1884

[Special to the Observer.]

BUREAW, July 2, 1884—6 P. M.

Col. Green nominated by acclamation.

J. A. Bonitz and E. J. Hale delegates to Chicago.

C. C. Lyon and W. M. Moore, alternates.

C. W. McClammy, Elector.

Swift Galloway temporary Chairman. J. G. Kenan permanent Chairman of the convention.

Gov. Jarvis present. Stirring speeches by Col. Green, the Governor and Major McClammy.

Executive Committee—J. L. Hall, Bladen; J. G. Kenan, ——; B. F. Shaw, Harnett J. A. Worthy, Moore; A. B. Taylor, Onslow; T. Armstrong, Pender; D. B. Hightower, Sampson; Chas. Aycock, Wayne.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention which met in Raleigh on Wednesday of last week for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for on the State Democratic ticket, is said to have been the largest ever assembled in the State. It was certainly a remarkable body, both in the character of the men who composed it and the work done by it. Viewed from the stage, it presented an array of faces which any commonwealth might be proud to claim as those of its best representatives. Judged by its works, as shown in the ticket which it presents for the suffrages of North Carolinians, and illustrated in the wise and outspoken platform upon which it invites all true lovers of the State to stand, it must be regarded as a notable body and its gathering an event long to be remembered.

In the OBSERVER of April 9th, we gave an extended sketch of the noble gentleman who has been chosen as the party's candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. In to-day's issue, will be found a short biography of General Scales, and short sketches of the other candidates. The proceedings of the Convention and the platform are printed on the first page.

The ticket is regarded as the strongest ever submitted to the people of North Carolina; and, if the current sets as now, it will sweep the State by a larger majority than ever secured by any of its predecessors.

THE NOMINEES.

Following is the State ticket as completed by the addition to that printed by us last week of the names of the Supreme Court nominee and of the State Electors:

For Governor—Alfred Moore Scales, of Guilford.

For Lieutenant Governor—Charles Manly Stedman, of New Hanover.

For Secretary of State—William L. Saunders, of Orange.

For Treasurer—Donald W. Bain, of Wake.

For Auditor—William P. Roberts, of Gates.

For Attorney-General—Theodore F. Davidson, of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—S. M. Finger, of Catawba.

For Associate Justice Supreme Court—Augustus S. Merrimon.

For Electors at Large—W. H. Kitchen, John N. Staples.

CORRECTION.—We regret exceedingly that in the report of the proceedings of the Democratic Mass Meeting of Harnett County, that we misrepresented Dr. McCormick. We thought it a little strange that such a staunch old Democrat, one who never falters, should oppose such a faithful representative as Col. Green. But approving was written so much like opposing that we could make nothing else out of it. We are glad to make the correction, and regret that our knowledge of the man did not make us change it at the time. We call attention to the card of Dr. McCormick.

The Next Governor of North Carolina.

[Raleigh Register.]

Alfred Moore Scales was born at the old homestead of his father, Dr. Robert Scales, six miles southeast of Reidsville, in Rockingham county, on November 26, 1827, and is a little over fifty-six years of age. He is descended from a family numerous and distinguished throughout the Piedmont section, and remarkble for virtue, honesty, and devotion to religion. After a preparatory traning at the neighborhood schools and Caldwell Institute at Greensboro, he entered the University of North Carolina, completing the course in that institution up to the senior class half advanced. On leaving the University he taught a free school in his native county. At the close of the first session his salary was largely increased, but he declined it to accept a subscription school in the same vicinity at a still greater compensation. This school he taught one year, and then accepted a position as Professor of Latin in the Caldwell Institute at Hillsboro, where he remained twelve months. He then studied law under Judge William H. Battle at Chapel Hill, and obtained County Court license in 1852 at Raleigh, having defrayed the expenses of his law education from his earnings as a teacher, and never cost his father a dollar after he left college in 1846. He was elected County Solicitor; and also, in 1852 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from Rockingham and again returned in 1856. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1854 against Puryear, and was defeated by a majority of only 366, although the District had been laid off as a Whig District with one thousand to twelve hundred majority. In the campaign of 1852 Puryear was opposed by George D. Boyd, Esq., one of the ablest, best known and most deservedly popular Democrats of that section, and was elected by a majority of 385. It will be seen that Scales, then quite a young man, reduced this majority to 366. In 1856 he obtained Superior Court license at Morganton, and during the same year was again a candidate for Congress against Puryear, defeating him on the Knownothing issue, by a majority of 729. In 1858, this issue having passed out of politics, Scales was defeated in this Whig District by General Leach by a majority of 902, the latter gentleman having received the Whig Vote. He continued to prosecute his profession up to the war, and achieved distinction and success at a Bar renowned for such contemporaries as Judges Dillard, Ruffin, Settle, Dick, and Messers. Robert McLean and John M. and James T. Morehead. General Scales was not a secessionist *per se* in 1861. He was a candidate for the State Convention called by the Legislature in February of that year, and the position he then took in the campaign was, not that the Convention should be called to carry the State out of the Union, but, that as so many States had at that time seceded, North Carolina should call a convention so as to be in a condition where she could be heard, first, for the Union and her rights under it, and if this failed, then she would be in a position to prepare for war; and if war should come, which he feared inevitable, then the State should unite her fortunes with those of her Southern sisters. Governor Reid, who ran for the Convention on the same ticket with General Scales, was in Washington during the canvass as one of the commissioners from the State to settle the difficulties without war, and he held the same position that General Scales maintained. Convention failed in the State, but the opposing candidates, Judge Settle and Dr. Brodnax, were elected. Quickly followed Lincoln's proclamation, and all men, with great unanimity, were for Convention and Secession. The very state of affairs predicted by General Scales during the Convention campaign had come to pass, and the people pressed him to again become a candidate for the Convention. His reply was: "No; my place is in the army. Governor Reid and Dr. Brodnax should be elected, and Settle and I go to the army." And they both volunteered, raised companies, and joined the Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment.

His life as a soldier is no less brilliant than his career as a statesman has been honorable to himself and beneficial to the country. He succeeded Pender by election as Colonel of the Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment, and engaged in the skirmishes at Yorktown, in the battle of Williamsburg, and in the fights around Richmond up to Malvern Hill. From overexertion at Malvern Hill he was taken violently ill and lay for weeks at the point of death. This prevented his participation in the Maryland campaign. He was at Fredericksburg, and in Jackson's flank movement at Chancellorsville, where he was shot through the thigh, but pursued the flying enemy until he was admonished by a brother officer that the fatigue and loss of blood might cost him his life. In the history of the whole war there is not found a brighter example of true heroism and noble daring than was displayed by the Thirteenth Regiment in this engagement. General Pender came down the line in the hottest of the fight, and expressed himself as filled with admiration at its bearing. After the battle, General Pender ordered the officers of his brigade to appear at his tent at a given hour to criticise, instruct, and correct whatever he had seen amiss in the fight. When he came to the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment he said to them: "I have nothing to say to you but to hold you all up as models in duty, courage and daring," and with this he dismissed them. In his report of the same battle, General Pender says: "Colonel Scales, of the Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment was wounded, and thus I was deprived of as gallant a man as is to be found in the service." On account of his wound Colonel Scales was sent home the day after the battle, and while there recovering from its effects, he was made Brigadier-General. General Garland, of Virginia, who was in command of the brigade, which embraced Scale's regiment, in his report of the battle of Cold Harbor, says: "Colonel Scales, of the Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment, was conspicuous for his fine bearing. Seizing the colors of his regiment at a critical moment at Cold Harbor and advancing to the front, he called upon the Thirteenth to stand to them, thus restoring confidence and keeping his men in position." In the first day's fight at Gettysburg, General Scales was seriously wounded by a shell just before the Confederates reached Seminary Ridge; and from that time on he was engaged in all the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia up to the end of the war, except in the final struggle of Appomattox, at which time he was on sick furlough.

After the war he resumed the practice of his profession as a partner of his brother, the late Colonel Junius I. Scales, as gallant, chivalrous, amiable, generous, and gifted a man as ever adorned the Bar of any State. While General Scales was under the common "ban" of all our leaders, his patient bearing and conservative course, illustrated by counsel and example, did much to inspire confidence and hope among the people of his District. His disabilities having been removed, he was nominated for the Forty-fourth Congress in 1874, and defeated William F. Henderson by a majority of 1,620. In the campaign of 1872 Judge Settle had lost the District by a very small majority in favor of General Leach. In 1876 General Scales was renominated and defeated James E. Boyd by a majority of 2,245. His majority over A. W. Tourgee in 1878 was 2,646, and over Thomas B. Keogh in 1880 was 1,934. In the last campaign his majority over Colonel Winston was 2,601, Captain Ball having received 180 votes. It is well understood in State politics that the Fifth District is the pivotal District. The maxim was uttered by a speaker at the caucus preceding the nomination of Judge Bennett, that "as goes the Fifth District so goes the State." General Scales is a powerful political factor in this District. In the "tidal wave" of 1876, Governor Vance carried the District by 1,186 majority, and the same year the majority of Scales was 2,245, or about one sixth of Vance's entire majority in the State. Governor Jarvis beat Judge Buxton in this District in 1880 by 1,177 majority; in the same campaign Scales received a majority of 2,646, although he had Keogh, Cooper, and the whole Revenue service to fight, in their special, desperate effort to defeat him. It will be seen that his majority that year was more than one-third of that given Governor Jarvis in the entire State. In the last campaign, when the Fifth District saved the State and gave Judge Bennett a majority of 2,139, Scales had a majority of 2,601, or six times the official majority of Judge Bennett in the State. These victories he has won despite the fact that his District embraced the strongest and most respectable Republican stronghold, and that he has had in every campaign to overcome the influences of the Marshal, Collector, Register of Bankruptcy, officials of the United States Courts and their subordinates. Besides, his District contains a large number of white Republicans who were consistent Union men, and several of the counties have a large negro population.

His career in Congress has been during the troublous times subsequent to the war, when the Democratic party secured important and beneficial legislation for the country. In the Forty-fourth Congress, by a refusal to make appropriations for the Army in the States, the Democrats compelled Hayes to withdraw a standing army from the Southern States and left them free from military rule, and thus restored the government of the people. If the party had done nothing else, this ought to immortalize it. They stopped a further contraction of the currency by suspending a retirement of the United States legal tender notes, and brought relief to a country staggering under a load of debt with an insufficient currency to pay with and carry on business. They reduced the expenses of the government $40,000,000, remonetized silver, brought down the tax on tobacco from twenty-four cents to eight cents per pound, and reduced the interest on the Government bonds to three per cent, thus saving millions to the government. General Scales was active in aiding to accomplish all this and other beneficial legislation. In the ten years he has been in Congress, he, has, on the stump, at home, and in the House of Representatives, been a most active and ardent supporter of the abolition of the internal revenue system. Whenever an opportunity presented he has always struck at it. There is not a session during that time the records of which will not show by his votes and amendments, not to mention original bills, first, to abolish, and if that could not be accomplished, then to reduce and modify it as far as possible, that he has used the most strenuous efforts to rid the people of this odious system. In the recent Democratic caucus Speaker Carlisle, in order "to pacify and reconcile conflicting opinions," stated that he would offer a resolution repealing the tax on tobacco, cigars, and snuff, and reducing the tax on brandy to ten cents per gallon. As this failed to have the desired effect, his pledges quite escaped his memory until recalled by General Scales. The *Patriot* thus briefly relates the caucus action:

"Immediately following the final vote, and when the caucus was about to adjourn, Representative Scales lifted his voice above the din and confusion and demanded to know of Speaker Carlisle what had become of the tobacco and brandy tax resolution. Scales said that he would hold him to his pledge. His manner and earnestness was such as to arrest the attention of the caucus.

"After a little embarrassed hesitation Mr. Carlisle offered the resolution, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That in order to reconcile conflicting opinions and to secure legislation reducing taxation, the plan for the reduction of taxes at the present session of Congress shall embrace a provision repealing all internal revenue taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars, and special taxes connected therewith, and also reducing the tax on brandy distilled from fruit to ten cents per gallon; provided, that such repeal and reduction shall not be made except in connection with a reduction of tariff duties."

"The resolution was adopted by a vote of 88 to 57. A large number of members had left the caucus when the vote was taken. In view of the vote on the Morrison resolution, Mr. Carlisle had determined not to offer the resolution at all, and would not have done so, but for the interposition of General Scales. It was only through his earnest appeal that the resolution was brought to a vote."

In person, General Scales is in vigorous health and of handsome appearance. As a debator, he is quick, bold, effective, eloquent, and has a rich, mellow voice. By active experience he is thoroughly informed on all political questions of the day, and his most inveterate political enemies cannot utter aught against his personal or political integrity. His conservatism in politics and integrity of character are the prominent characteristics of the man. He commenced his political career with such men as David S. Reid, George D. Boyd, and Daniel W. Courts as his exemplars and compeers, and imbibed and has illustrated the creed, that the Democratic party is a party of the people, and devoted to the protection of their rights and liberties. A consistent member of the Presbyterian church, he is one of the few men whose lives declare the fact that there is no incompatibility in being a pious man and a successful lawyer and politician.

General Scales is not himself seeking the nomination for Governor. His name will be presented to the Convention by his constituents of the Fifth District and his numerous friends throughout the State, and if nominated he will accept the people's standard and bear it to victory. In his own language when accepting his last nomination for Congress against Winston, he is "too old a soldier to fear an army led by a deserter."

The Lieutenant Governor.

[For biography of Major Stedman see OBSERVER of April 9.]

[Raleigh News and Observer.]

The choice of the convention yesterday for the Lieutenant Governorship was a singularly happy one, and will be ratified in November by a majority which will indicate that Charles Manly Stedman is the choice of the people of the State for the second office within their gift. Major Stedman's name was early put into the field by his friends, and from the first it has evoked a support the enthusiasm of which has grown steadily and rapidly. His nomination therefore will be a surprise to none who have observed the course of State politics during the last few months. We congratulate our people heartily that a man of such lofty character and so thoroughly well equipped for the duties of the office for which he has been nominated should have been the outcome of yesterday's deliberations.

Major Stedman was born in Chatham county in 1841, but removed with his family at an early age to Fayetteville, in which historic town his latter boyhood was spent. In 1857 he entered the State University and passing through the regular four years' course, graduated in 1861 with first distinction. The mutterings of cruel war then made themselves heard. North Carolina called her sons to arms for the defence of their homes, and young Stedman, buckling on his armor, entered the ranks of the ancient and honorable Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry and went forth with thousands of other gallant spirits to do battle for the right, for the altars and fires of his fatherland. His career as a soldier from Bethel, through the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, the trenches of Petersburg and Appomatox was honorable to himself and reflected honor upon his State, and when the survivors of the lost cause laid down their arms he had been advanced for conspicuous merit to the Majority of the Forty-fourth Regiment, North Carolina volunteers. On sheathing his sword, Major Stedman, like so many others who wore the gray, returned to a home where desolation had usurped the place of peace and plentiful prosperity. True to the spirit of pluck and invincible energy which has always characterized him, however, he yielded not a moment to despair, but went at once manfully to work, opening at Pittsboro a school and renewing at the same time the study of the law which he had four years before begun. In 1866 he obtained license to practice in the courts of the State and in 1867 he removed to Wilmington and entered in that city on a series of business successes which have raised him from a position of comparative poverty to one of well-earned competence. He is a self made man in the best sense of that much abused phrase, and in the city of his residence he is as much esteemed for his ability as a lawyer, his honesty as a man, his patriotism as a citizen as he is loved for the numberless deeds of charity which leave his hand as noislessly as snow falls. Major Stedman is a man of strong convictions and of forcible speech, a Democrat without fear and without reproach, conservative, liberal and patriotic. He is a man of middle age, of singular fine personal presence and winning address, a man in short of such distinguished appearance that he would attract attention in any assemblage of men. With regard to him as to other nominees of the ticket the convention has done its work well and its action, as we have said, will be endorsed by the people in November.

The Other Nominees.

[Raleigh News and Observer.]

SECRETARY OF STATE AND AUDITOR.

Col. Saunders and Gen. Roberts, who have been renominated for the offices of Secretary of State and Auditor, respectively, are too well known to our readers as competent and efficient officers, possessing the confidence and esteem of all the people of the State, to justify any formal notice of their brilliant services during the war or their eminent qualifications for their places. They have faithfully discharged every duty and trust and their past service is the surest guarantee of their future performance.

TREASURER.

Donald W. Bain, the nominee for treasurer, was born in Raleigh April 2, 1841, and was educated at the Lovejoy academy. At the age of sixteen he was employed in the office of the comptroller of the State, and subsequently became chief clerk in the treasurer's office, which position he has held for many years. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business of the office, and is in all respects competent to discharge its duties with credit to himself and advantage to the State. No man possesses the confidence of the people to a greater extent than Donald W. Bain.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Theodore F. Davidson, the nominee for attorney General, was born near Waynesville, in Haywood county, March 30th, 1845. He was at school at Asheville under Col. Stephen Lee when the war coming on he joined the first company formed across the mountains, "the Buncomb Blues," and "enlisted for the war." Subsequently he entered the 39th regiment, and became its sergeant-major—and afterwards was promoted to a captaincy. After peace was declared he resumed his studies, and in 1866 he obtained his license as a lawyer. Mr. Davidson has served in the legislature, winning a fine reputation as a public man, conscientious, prudent, painstaking and able. As a lawyer he deservedly enjoys a high reputation. He has ever been an active Democrat, participating largely in every canvass and rendering his party efficient service. He will adorn the office of Attorney General of North Carolina and will acceptably perform the duties of reporter of the decisions of the Supreme court, which are the most onerous and important functions of the office.

[Raleigh Register.]

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Major S. M. Finger, the nominee for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, and is now in the prime of life. He obtained his preparatory education for college at the Catawba High School and graduated at Bowdoin College in the Spring of 1861, in time to make his way through the lines and enter the Confederate army shortly after his arrival at home. He continued in active service till 1863, when he was appointed controlling quartermaster of North Carolina, which post he filled till the close of the war. After the war he took charge of Catawba High School, with Dr. J. C. Clapp, and proved himself to be a ripe scholar and an excellent disciplinarian.

He represented Catawba county in the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1874-'5, and Lincoln and Catawba counties in the Senate of 1876-'7 and 1880-'81. He was Chairman of the Committee on Education during session of 1876-'7, and was a member of the committee during all his services in the Assembly, and showed a thorough knowledge of our common school system.

All these posts of trust and honor he filled with great satisfaction to his patrons and his constituents. He has always been a Democrat and now sees no reason to change.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

Record of the two Parties Concerning the Great Work.

[Raleigh Register.]

At the great celebration held at Greensboro over the completion of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad to that point, most of the counties from New Hanover to Ashe were represented by many of their best citizens. In the speeches delivered, and in the general rejoicing, politics was excluded, and properly so. Democrats and Republicans, alike, met and rejoiced over the work done, without stopping to inquire or suggest by what party it was done. The *Register* proposes to prosecute this inquiry to day, and to answer the question. It does so because these two great parties—the Democratic and the Republican—are soon to meet at the ballot-box and ask the people for their votes, to put one or the other of them in power. The people in these counties can but realize the fact that a great work has been done in the completion of this road. If it was done under Republican rule, under Republican legislation and under Republican auspices, it is but fair that the people shall know it, and the Republican party have credit for it. On the other hand, if it was done under Democratic auspices, and under Democratic legislation, the people ought to think of it, and give the credit to the Democratic party. In fact, the people ought to stand by the party that stood by them. As urged to do by one of the speakers at the celebration, they should put the good of their country above the success of a party.

In answering this important question thus raised, the *Register* will be absolutely just to both parties, for it simply means to give the record of each party as it was made and written by that party itself. The record is brief, but as a witness it is terrible.

The Republican party had two years and more of absolute control of this road—it was then known as the Western Road. The Board of Directors put in charge of the road were Republicans—the President and his subalterns were Republicans—so that the Republican party had ample *power* to do what it pleased, and as it pleased. The State issued and delivered to the Company while it was in the hands of the Republican party $1,320,000 of its bonds, so that the Republican organization had ample *means* to do what it pleased. These bonds were delivered to the President of this Company, who was a first-class Republican, on June 22, 1869, and at that time they could have been easily sold at sixty cents in the dollar. Clothed with this ample *power*, and furnished with this ample *means*, how much road did the Republican party build?

Not a mile! No, not a yard!! No, not a foot!!! No, not an inch!!!!

This is the plain, terrible record of the Republican party's connection with this great enterprise, which was of such great importance to so many counties and the thousands of people living in them.

The Democratic party, on December 19, 1870, Laws of 1870-'71 page 50, chapter 13, passed an act, the object of which was to take this property out of the hands of the Republican party, which had so criminally betrayed its trust, and soon thereafter the property passed under Democratic control, and then commenced Democratic responsibility. Long litigation followed, growing out of the complications which had been created by the Republican party while in control of the property. Suits in the Federal and State courts, in this State and in the State of New York, had to be prosecuted and defended to rid the property of the complications in which it had been placed by Republican misrule. But for the Lillys, the Williams's, the Mc Kethans, and other patriotic gentlemen about Fayetteville, the property would certainly have been lost in this long litigation and gone forever, as a result of this Republican misrule. But at last it ended and the way was opened for something to be done.

On February 27, 1877, Laws of 1876-'77, chapter 127, a Democratic legislature passed an act directing a force of convicts to be put to work on this road, and this was the beginning of work, and the revival of hopes of the people.

In 1879, another Democratic legislature, finding the property encumbered by certain judgements, growing out of the complications into which it was placed by the Republican party, made provisions to pay off these liens, and thus save the property—see Laws of 1879, chapter 67. This Act also provided for a consolidation of the road with the Mount Airy Railroad Company, and a change of the name to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, and an increase in the number of convicts. With this legislation, the lien on the property was cleared away, and the work was more vigorously pushed forward.

The legislature of 1881, appreciating the importance of getting this road built by private enterprise, passed an act on March 14, 1883, providing a commission to sell the State's interest. While nothing practical was done under this act, it served to attract public attention to the enterprise, and when the legislature of 1883 met a syndicate had been formed to buy this interest.

On February 27, 1883—see Laws of 1883, chapter 190—an Act was passed authorizing the sale of the State's interest to its present owners. By this sale the State got back with interest all the money she had advanced under the act of 1879 in paying off the liens left to the Company as a Republican legacy, and it also got in cash $55,000 for the stock, which was its full market value. The purchasers have pushed the work with such vigor as to bring credit to themselves, increased prosperity to a very large portion of the State, and to demonstrate the wisdom of the sale.

Thus we have, in brief, the record of the two parties in the administration of this road. Has any citizen ever employed two men to manage his farm at different times, and their management had differed from each other as widely as has the management of this property by the two parties, would that citizen have any difficulty ever afterward in determining which of these he would again employ? The *Register* thinks not, and it presses the question whether each citizen ought not to exercise the same business care in selecting his public servants that he does in choosing his private agents? If he does this, the *Register* does not see how any man living on the line of this road can vote the Republican ticket.

Secrets of Saratoga.

[Albany correspondent N. Y. World, 25 th.]

One of the most prominent rural Democrats in the State, who speaks from an inside view of the dickerings at Saratoga, was here to day. After paying a visit to the Executive Chamber, he was seen by your correspondent at the Delavan House. "Yes," he remarked, "the real story of the late Saratoga Convention has not been written. To say that there was some opposition shown to Gov. Cleveland is, to say the least, a very mild way of putting it. The disaffection in Kings County was greater than was anticipated and at one time assumed threatening and alarming proportions. It was, in fact, an open revolt against the Governor, and Senator Jacobs was on the warpath. When Mr. Hugh McLaughlin arrived Tuesday night he did not, as was expected, endeavor to curb the feelings of the delegation from Brooklyn, and those who had his confidence were told by him that he owed Gov. Cleveland nothing. Every one who has any knowledge of State politics knows that for years Mr. Manning and Mr. McLaughlin have always pooled their issues at State conventions. Mr. Manning and Mr. McLaughlin had a conference and Mr. McLaughlin bluntly told Mr. Manning that he and his Kings County people did not have any love for the Governor and in heart were opposed to him. McLaughlin, however, told Manning that he still had great friendship for him for old times' sake and would not like to do anything that would sever their personal and political relations. Manning saw how matters stood and acted with great skill; diplomacy and tact. He decided not to force a fight and to do all he could to prevent a contest between the friends of the Governor and the opposition people. The Convention adjourned without having any contest or factions debate. There was no test vote to show the strength of the opposition, and Mr. Manning in a quiet way had carried out his plans successfully.

"While there is every reason to suppose that the friends of the Governor were in the majority and could control the Convention, they could not however, have prevented a faction fight in the Convention if the trouble had been left to the Convention for settlement. In that case the anti-Cleveland men would have made public their grievances against the Governor, as well as exhibited their strength. It would have had an effect outside of the State of New York, and that is what they desired. Mr. Manning stopped all this.

"Speaking about Dorsheimer's defeat reminds me that he did look as if he felt very sore. He certainly could have been sent to Chicago as a delegate-at-large if the Cleveland leaders wanted to send him there. It is my opinion, and the opinion of others to whom I have spoken, that Dorsheimer was purposely slaughtered. I met many of the Governor's friends at the Convention who said that the Governor was strongly urged by Dorsheimer to veto the Five Cent Fare bill, which veto has seemingly arrayed a large army of workingmen against him. That the veto was a political mistake is undeniable and to Dorsheimer's influence with the Governor is credited the mistake. Yes, many thought that the election of Dorsheimer as a delegate-at large would hurt the Governor's chances. Dorsheimer's jump from Liberal Republicanism into the friendship of Mr. Tilden and his subsequent leap into the arms of Mr. Kelly were also used against him. How could Mr. Tilden's friends have ever faced him if they had by their votes sent Dorsheimer to Chicago? Why, certainly, Gov. Cleveland's friends were against Dorsheimer.

"There is one thing that seems to have escaped attention," continued my informant, "and I can scarcely account for it."

"What is that?"

"Why, the failure of the Convention to adopt any resolutions relating to Mr. Tilden. Out of common courtesy, if not party policy, it should have adopted complimentary resolutions. But in the hurry and confusion of a day's convention the matter was totally overlooked. Mr. Tilden's name was never mentioned in the Convention. It seems queer, though, that other State conventions should have referred to Mr. Tilden while his own State Convention utterly passed him by."

Dr. York's Letter of Acceptance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1884.

Messrs. Spelman, Harris, Bledsoe and Upchurch, Committee Liberal and Republican Conventions:

GENTLEMEN:—Your letters received, informing me of my nomination for Governor of the State. Could I have had my preference, I would have preferred some other good man for the exalted position; but as the Conventions were so unanimous for my nomination, I feel it my duty to accept.

I approve, heartily, of the platforms set forth by the Conventions, and will endeavor to see that the voters of the State are fully informed, in my canvass, as to the liberal and patriotic views set forth therein.

If elected I shall endeavor to give to the people of North Carolina a plain, practical and honest administration of State affairs, that will make every North Carolinian feel that he is at home and is as secure in life, liberty and property as it is possible for any citizen to feel under the flag of his fathers.

I shall endeavor to guarantee to every voter in the State his right at the ballot-box, and let him know the strong arm of the State Government will be used to protect the ballot—the only safeguard of a freeman.

I shall use every exertion to advance the farming interests of the State and to give to labor that protection and encouragement that will in the end make North Carolina one of the foremost States in the Union. She has every natural advantage—a climate unsurpassed, her abundant mineral resources, her timbers and water powers unsurpassed by any the world has ever produced.

Educate the people, encourage the infant manufactures springing up all over the State, and give the farming interests the aid and encouragement that have been so long denied this the greatest of all industries, and North Carolina will soon advance to the front among her sister States with a free, happy and prosperous people.

I shall advocate the General Government, from her overflowing treasury, making liberal donations to the States and Territories for educational purposes; and to that end shall urge with all my power, in Congress, the passage of the Senate bill known as the Blair Educational bill; and shall in the future, as in the past, advocate the repeal of all Internal Revenue taxes and the support of General Government mainly from the tariff.

I shall urge the restoring to the people the right to elect all their county officers.

The railroad interests of the State should be carefully looked after; for no people are so prosperous as those who are in reach of these great arteries of commerce.

I endorse the Chicago platform in full and the nomination of Blaine and Logan.

I feel very thankful for the honor conferred on me by the Convention, and shall do my full duty in the coming contest.

I am, gentlemen,
With very great respect,
Your obd't serv't,
TYRE YORK.

A Provoking Mistake Corrected.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

SWANN'S STATION, June 30, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—In the OBSERVER of the 26th, I am reported as making a speech against Col. Wharton J. Green for Congress. The reverse of this is true. I was the mover to instruct the delegates for Col. Green. The resolution of Sheriff Green was an amendment to my motion. How such an error was made I cannot imagine, for if I know myself I am a W. J. Green man first, last and all the time. You will please make the correction.

J. MCCORMICK.

Letter from Washington Territory.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

POMEROY, GARFIELD COUNTY, Washington Territory, June 17, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Having rested a few days at Granger, Wyoming, we take the train, the Oregon Short Line, and start for Shushone (Su-shon-e) Idaho. The trip is a pleasant one, most of it being made in the day time. The most noticable thing along the route are the vast herds of cattle and sheep. We pass through an entirely stock country—through an almost rainless section and where irrigation is almost, if not entirely impossible, so far as the plains are concerned. Very little snow falls here and sleighing is much rarer than with you. When we strike the Bear River valley, where irrigation is practicable we come upon a beautiful agricultural country. This wonderful valley, hemmed in by vast ranges of hills and buttes, and through which flows a little stream, somewhat smaller than your Rockfish, pure as the dews of heaven and clear and bright as crystal, and abounding in the beautiful speckled mountain trout, is the home of the Mormon. Here you find mormonism in its best perfections and imperfections. The farm houses nestle close to the hills, while the beautiful ranches stretch themselves across the fertile valley. The men have, as a rule, from two to half a dozen wives or women, or more properly slaves; for slaves they are in a sense more repugnant to humanity, decency and christianity than ever existed in the South. Among the wives there is generally a favorite, usually the "last splice," and usually the youngest and finest looking one in the harem.

The wives—not favorites, or as they say, those "*not in favor*"—are slaves. They do all manner of labor, and in such quantities, that it would be incomprehensible to the negro women of North Carolina; yet they are *wives*, bound to their lords by the ties which civilization and christianity teach us should be held sacred and regarded with tenderness and affection.

This plurality of wives is the one abominable and disgusting feature, which shows itself upon the face of Mormon society. There is a great diversity among the Mormons upon the subject of marriages. Some of them are polygamists and think it impossible to have too many wives—the more wives the higher the seat in heaven. Some of them are bitterly opposed to polygamy, but advocate bigamy with all their energy and power. Some are opposed both to polygamy and bigamy.

The agricultural and laboring Mormons are, as a rule, a decidedly ignorant and ungainly set. The merchants, business men, or to put it short, the city Mormons are educated and refined. The Mormon schools are as good and as well conducted as any in the land, and are largely patronized by Christians. I have talked with several young ladies who were educated in Salt Lake City, and have always found them as absolutely and bitterly opposed to the idea of a plurality of wives as they possibly could be.

It occured to me that when women were in so great demand that they would become exhausted. Upon inquiry I learned that the Mormons have agents all over the world, and are continually shipping to their localities such women as are willing to be made, first merchandise, and then become slaves. Of course this is not the argument by which the women from the rural districts of England and Europe are induced to adopt the doctrines of Mormonism. I am of the opinion that they have some very peculiarly specious arguments by which they imbue their victims with their doctrines, but I have been unable to learn any of them. Welch women are above par with the Mormons, for the reasons, as I was told by an old over-married Mormon, that they are "good workers."

The features *en route* from Granger to Shoshone is the tunnel through the Macatch, a spur of the Rocky Mountains, where the railroad enters the the Bear River valley at Twin Creek canon (canyon). When I crossed here the tunnel was not completed, so we passed over the mountains. The crossing is made in the shape of an elongated V. Two mogul engines are required to pull a short train up on one side, and hardly anything but the air brakes would be sufficient to let the train down on the opposite side.

Twenty miles south east of Shoshone, the Oregon Short Line R. R., crosses the Snake, the great river of the north west. The railroad crosses the Snake River at American Falls, the bridge is immediately over the falls, and crossing it as I did, on a clear cold night in the light of a full moon, I can conceive of no grander sight. The water leaps from boulder to boulder, is hurled in every conceivable direction, and beat and churned into a picturesque and fantastic mass of foam and flying spray. Add to this a thousand icicles of every imaginable shape and from each of them glittering the reflected beams of a bright moon, and you have a picture surpassing the best efforts of the most fertile imagination in all that is wierd and beautiful.

Shoshone Falls are on the Snake River, about twenty miles east of the town of Shoshone. I made several efforts to visit these the grandest falls on this continent, but failed to see them. They are said to be eighteen feet higher than the Niagara Falls, and judging from photographs which are on exhibition at Shoshone by the company owning the Shoshone Falls, they must far surpass the Niagara in grandure and picturesqueness.

We will again rest for a few days at Shoshone.

EPSILOS.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....JULY 3, 1884

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. P. McNEILL—Dividend.
WM. HUSKE—Dividend No. 27.
H. E. SEDBERRY—Turnip Seeds.
H. R. HORNE—Ready Mixed Paints.
MAJ. R. BINGHAM—Bingham School.
BULETT & MORGAN—Agents Wanted.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Butter, Snuff, &c.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Warners Corsets.
T. M. JONES—Greensboro Female College.
JNO. M. ROSE—Summer Excursion Tickets.
G. P. McNEILL—Report People's Nat'l Bank.
WM. HUSKE—Report Fayetteville Nat'l Bank.
EDWARDS, JOHNSON & JONES—Mt. Vernon Springs Academy.

ABOUT TOWN.

HOME AND HOSPITAL.—A full attendance is desired at the meeting of the Union Home and Hospital this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

GOING TO RED SPRINGS.—A cordial invitation is extended to the many friends of the Baptist Sunday-school to join them in their excursion and basket pic-nic at Red Springs on Thursday, the 10th inst.

CORN.—We noticed at the depot lately corn brought through in bulk from Chicago and sacked here by the purchaser, who saves several cents a bushel in the difference between this mode and that of buying in sacks.

A HUGE SNAKE.—J. H. Walker killed on Tuesday, near Glenville pond a (moccasin) snake which measured 4 feet 8½ inches long and 11½ inches in circumference. The largest ever killed in this locality. This in no snake story.

FIRE WORKS.—The fire works on the fourth of July will be sent up from the Hay and Person street balconies of the market, with consent of the city Commissioners. Day fire works will commence at three o'clock; night fire works at 9 o'clock. Location selected to avoid crowd and any accident.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The suggestion in our local relative to forming a building and loan association has met with so much approval, that we are sure that the only thing necessary to hasten the enterprise is a meeting of those interested. We would suggest that it be held at once, to take all initiatory steps.

A MALICIOUS ACT.—While the young people were enjoying the dance at the Armory of the Fayetteville Independant Company, on Thursday evening last, some malicious individual removed the nuts from the wheels of Mr. George Huske's buggy. Fortunately the wheels came off before he and his lady had taken their seats, or else one or both might have been seriously injured. The perpetrator of such an act, if caught, will meet with the punishment he richly deserves.

BASE BALL.—This pleasant summer game bids fair to be the rage here again as it was several years ago. The Club lately organized has a membership of six nines, with E. L. Pemberton, President, T. M. Hunter, Treasurer, and Geo. O'Hanlon, Secretary. We feel confident from the game of the nine who played against the Greensboro boys last week, that in base ball as in glass ball shooting, rifle practice, military drill, or in any other sports, Fayetteville boys can't be beat.

CUMBERLAND IN THE CONVENTION.—E. J. Hale was chosen by the Counties composing the Third Congressional District as their representative on the Committee on platform; and A. B. Williams as one of the four members of the State Executive Committee to which the District is entitled. On the nomination of Mr. Troy, our townsman, Professor Alexander Graham, received a flattering complimentary vote for Superintendent of Public Instruction—viz: Cumberland 14, Moore 10, Harnett 7, Sampson 14, Bladen 9, New Hanover, Swain, Haywood and Buncomb, 59 in all.

UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—Vegetables, fruit, milk and other articles contributed during the month of June by the following persons:

Mrs. Henry Ellis, Mrs. J. A. Worth, Mrs. G. M. Rose, Mrs. J. C. Haigh, Sr., Mrs. John Dairgefield, Mrs. Geo. Brandt, Mrs. T. J. Green, Mr. A. C. Smith, Mrs. E. F. Moore, Mr. J. P. McLean, Mr. J. D. McNeill, Mrs. J. A. Williams, Mrs. M. A. Baker, Mrs. G. A. Thomson, Mrs. J. H. Farrar, Miss Emma Murchison, Mrs. J. D. Williams, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. W. W. Cole, Mrs. A. J. O'Hanlon, Mrs. S. W. Tillinghast, A Friend, poultry, a nice ham from the Presbyterian picnic, Miss Annie Murchison's Sunday-school class a basket of cake, meats, &c.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The committee of arrangements have certainly worked hard and successfully. The fire works are here and will be sent off by day and at night. Other forms of amusement will also be furnished for the large crowd expected. Fourteen coaches and flats will come down the Western and many up the Shoe Heel branch of the railroad. Two coaches for ladies have been chartered at Greensboro with permission to attach to the excursion train. Besides these the boats will bring loads of people, and a goodly number will come in vehicles and on foot. Our town will be full.

A BLADEN MERCHANT'S VIEWS OF FAYETTEVILLE.—We are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter from one of the best business men of Bladen to a merchant of this place, replying to an invitation to visit us—he says:

"I note your kind invitation to come up, and agree with you that it has been sometime since I made my appearance on your streets. You will have to "wait till the clouds roll by Jenny" and the "crap laid by." There is no place on the habitable globe that I had rather visit than your good old town—for social qualities and good square dealings in trade Fayetteville stands at the top round."

HIGH HONORS WON BY A FAYETTEVILLE GRADED SCHOOL GRADUATE—CLASS 1882.—Miss Mary Moore, a graduate of the Fayetteville Graded School, has returned home, a full graduate from Mount Vernon College, Baltimore, crowned with the highest honors of that Institution. Mr. Graham, Superintendent of our School, informs us that, with a single exception, Miss Moore received the maximum marks on all her studies during the ten months spent at Mount Vernon.

He exhibited, with commendable pride in his former pupil, two splendid gold medals. On a beautiful crescent is inscribed the word: "Excellentissima," and on a Roman Shield is inscribed the word "Music." On the reversed side of each "Mt. Vernon, 1884." These medals were awarded for excellence in all her studies, scientific, classical, mathematical and musical.

To the Friends and Patrons of the Fayetteville Graded School.

The Executive Committee of the Graded School desire to call your attention to the fact that the amount subscribed last year for carrying on the school was barely sufficient to meet the expenses, and a failure on the part of some to pay the amounts subscribed, and of others to pay anything at all, has caused a deficiency which must be met by the Board of Trustees. They are unwilling to incur new obligations for the coming year unless there is shown more disposition on the part of some of the patrons of the school to sustain them in their efforts, and therefore state that without an increase of subscriptions, and more promptness in payments, it will be impossible to continue the school as a *free* school.

Canvassers will call upon you during the week and we trust the amount necessary to meet the needs of the present year will be secured.

It would be a burning shame to allow the school, at this late day, to pass out of existence for lack of funds.

Respectfully,

EX. COM.

Building and Loan Association.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 30th, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—I was pleased to see the suggestion in your last issue, in regard to the formation of a Building and Loan Association—although the experience of our people in Building and Loan Associations has been rather unpleasant, yet, I think if an Association was formed, and a simple plan of operation adopted, so that all could understand, it would be very well received, and be of great benefit to our community. Such a plan I have recently read, as used by an Association in one of our Northern cities, where they are very popular.

Suppose, for instance, the Association to be composed of twenty members, and each member should pay into the treasury $5.00 per month, the Association would have a capital of $100.00 to commence with, and in six months $600.00, with some accumulation of interest, one of the main things, of course, is to have the money securely invested, and earning something. In due time by regular payments from the members, and the accumulation of interest, the Association has a sufficient fund (say $1,000.00 to build one house—now award the first building loan to the member who bids the highest premium for it, or, decide by ballot or otherwise, who shall have it; advance money for building the house as it progresses, to the extent of $1,-000, (less the premium bid) and take a first mortgage on the property, when completed, requiring the occupant to pay Insurance &c. Go on successively in this way until every member has a house, at which time the mortgages on all the houses are removed, and accumulations of cash, or other assetts are equally divided, and the association comes to an end.

This, Mr. Editor, I think would be a very feasible plan, the only amendment I should make would be "that under no circumstances would a loan be made for other than building purposes." Very Respectfully, D.

Crops, &c, in Harnett.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., June 30, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The corn and cotton crops in this section are considered better than usual. It has been a very favorable year for cultivating crops until the last week we have had rather too much rain.

On last Saturday the annual pic-nic was held by the young folks at this place, a large assemblage of young ladies and gentlemen. Every thing very agreeable. S.

DOCUMENT NUMBER 1—1884.

Democracy vs. Republicanism.

HANDBOOK OF NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS FOR 1884.

The Platforms, The Parties, and The Issues Thoroughly Discussed.

The influence of "Document No. 1," issued by the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1882, was generally recognized as decisive in that year's campaign.

A similar Handbook has been prepared for this year's use, and will be issued immediately after the sessions of the Chicago Democratic Convention.

The Handbook will be a well printed pamphlet of about 150 pages, 8vo., and will contain the fullest information on matters involved in this year's elections.

Document No. 1, for 1884, will be supplied at

TEN DOLLARS PER HUNDRED,

the actual cash cost of type-setting, paper and press-work.

In order that the size of the edition may be determined, prompt orders are requested.

Address,

RALEIGH REGISTER,
Raleigh, N. C.

INJURY TO COL. GREEN.—The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* says: Col. Green was seen limping and using a stick this morning. On being questioned, he replied that on Thursday night when the horses attached to the carriage of Gen. Hazen, of the weather bureau, ran away and injured the occupants, he (Col. Green) was descending the steps, of his own carriage, in front of the Ebbitt House, the two carriages came in collision, and the left ankle of Col. Green was bruised. He paid little attention to it, especially as the parties in the other vehicle were badly hurt. But the next morning his ankle was inflamed and swollen and he was obliged to call in a physician.

SLEEPER'S PLUNGED INTO A RIVER.—*Lynchburg, Va., June 29.*—One of the most remarkable escapes from a great disaster on the rail occurred here this morning. When within a half mile of the long wooden bridge on which the Virginia Midland trains cross James river the air brake of the southern-bound passenger train refused to operate, the air supply having become exhausted. Down the long and steep grade approaching the bridge the train rushed with lightning rapidity. It stuck to the track until the centre of the bridge was reached, when the wheels of the baggage car jumped the rail, striking the bridge with such force as to cause the middle section to break in, and through this gap the Washington and New York sleeping cars were plunged into the river thirty feet below. But few of the passengers were awake, but the shock of the fall and the noise made by the rushing waters of the river into which they had been plunged awakened them to the sudden realization that death stared them in the face, and an exciting scene ensued.

Some of the men managed to escape from the windows of the cars, which were gradually settling in the water, which is about 12 feet deep at that point, and gave their aid towards rescuing the frightened women. The passengers were all saved by the almost superhuman efforts of a number of brave men. But few persons were injured. Old travelers and railroad men say the escape from an appalling disaster has no parallel in the history of railroad accidents in Virginia.—*News and Observer.*

MARRIED.

MCKIMMON—HULL—In Athens, Ga., Rev. Dr. Lane officiating, Mr. JAMES MCKIMMON, of North Carolina, to Miss LULA M. HULL of Athens, Ga. No cards.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Another Poor Man Struck by Fortune.

The man who has a prize in a lottery is regarded as the happiest of mortals. At the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery two Memphis men drew $15,000 each. Mr. B. J. Dorsey, a foreman upon the levees along the Mississippi, has been living in humble circumstances at 33 Jackson st. An *Avalanche* reporter repaired to the corner of Jackson street, and inquired where Dorsey lived. Q. "You mean the man that drew the lottery prize?" A. "Yes." "He's moved away. He used to live in that little house over there, but he's goin' to live in a fine house in Ft. Pickering now."—*Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, June 4.*

NO REMEDY MORE EFFECTUALLY destroys and expels worms from the intestins than Shriner's Indian Vermifuge. It is, without doubt, the best article in the market.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	75@80
Hog Round,	11½@12	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	9¾@10½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@8½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11@12	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	9@10	North Carolina,	10@12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
Ox foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.25
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATORS—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	60@
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	75@1.00
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	13@14	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8½
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@0.00	Granulated,	9@10
Wes. Fam.	4 75@6.50	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	65@75
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	90@95	WOOL—	17@00
Oats,	45@50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@60	Corn Whiskey,	2.05
Peas,	1 50@1.75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10@11
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.50
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	24½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	6@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 1—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 27 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 97½ cts. for Strained and 1 02½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.35 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—D M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

Harrisons' Town and Country Ready Mixed Paints.

UNEXCELLED IN BEAUTY AND DURABILITY. Attention is particularly invited to

Book of Designs

with 35 plates, showing tasteful combinations of these colors for outside painting.

Numerous Specimens

of painting in this town attest the quality of the paint, as well as the convenience and value of the designs.

Let the good work go on. Sole Agent.
H. R. HORNE.
July 3, 1884. 74tf

BINGHAM'S } Established } is the only in 1793, } School for Boys in the South with **GAS LIGHT**, a first-class **GYMNASIUM**, and a first-class **BATH HOUSE.**

The course is **PREPARATORY** or **FINISHING.**

There is a thoroughly equipped School of **TELEGRAPHY.**

Special terms to young men of small means.

181st Session begins July 30th. For Catalogue, address MAJ. R. BINGHAM,
Bingham School, N. C.
July 3, 1884. 74- tpd

MT. VERNON SPRINGS ACADEMY.

THE fifth scholastic year of this institution will begin the first Tuesday in August. Board cheap; tuition moderate; a new house; military optional; vocal music and penmanship free; instrumental music, drawing and calisthenics taught. A full corps of teachers. For catalogue and further ticulars address

EDWARDS, JOHNSON & JONES,
Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.
July 3, 1884. 1tpd

TURNIP CROP SEED 1884

SEDBERRY

HAS just received the largest supply of BUISTS Celebrated Turnip Seed ever brought to this market.

Seventeen varieties to select from.
Remember his motto: New and Fresh or None.
July 3, 1884. 74tf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
THE FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,
AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,
At the close of business, June 20th, 1884.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$308,294 91
Overdrafts,	5,045 24
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	67,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	2,566 90
Due from approved reserve agents,	1,657 42
Due from other National Banks,	115 07
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	10,820 78
Current expenses and taxes paid,	1,404 19
Checks and other cash items,	4,582 79
Bills of other Banks,	1,250 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	445 46
Specie,	8,988 90
Legal tender notes,	10,162 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation,)	3,015 00
Total,	$425,348 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	30,000 00
Undivided profits	14,889 82
National Bank notes outstanding	58,700 00
Individual deposits subject to check	103,409 26
Time certificates of deposit	11,584 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	44 60
Due to other National Banks	1,669 10
Due to State Banks and bankers,	5,052 48
Total	$425,348 66

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
County of Cumberland. }

I, WILLIAM HUSKE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1884.
W. T. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. MCKETHAN, JR., } Directors.
July 3, 1884. 1t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
The People's National Bank,
AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,
At the close of business, June 20th, 1884.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$256,639 49
Overdrafts	7,856 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	32,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	1136 00
Due from approved reserve agents	1,468 26
Due from other National Banks,	4,330 04
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	1,850 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,074 01
Checks and other cash items	3,932 38
Bills of others Banks	1,199 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	259 05
Specie,	5,695 00
Legal tender notes	10,500 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	1,400 00
Total	$329,399 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000 00
Surplus fund	35,000 00
Undivided profits	14,876 99
National Bank notes outstanding	28,800 00
Dividends unpaid	346 00
Individual deposits subject to check	42,286 65
Time certificates of deposit	38,496 04
Cashier's checks outstanding,	16 00
Due to other National Banks	4,577 55
Notes and bills re-discounted,	40,000 00
Total	$329,399 23

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, }

I, G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1884.
JNO. B BROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. F. MOORE,
J. B. STARR,
F. W. THORNTON, } Directors.
July 3, 1881. 1t

A. S. HUSKE & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Commission Merchants.

—DEALERS IN—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, PLOWS, &c., &c.

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 3, 1884. 74tf

FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK, }
Fayetteville, N. C., July 1, 1884. }

Dividend No. 27.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi annual Dividend of four per cent. payable on and after this date.
WM. HUSKE, Cash'r.
74-2t

The Glorious 4th

IS fast approaching, and a general blow out is expected. This is your last opportunity before that day to supply yourselves with Fire Crackers, Cigars and other goods that will pay you a handsome profit. Call at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.
July 3, 1884. 74tf

GENRAL OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 30, 1884.
Summer Excursion Tickets.

TICKETS, good till October 31, will be sold as follows for this season, viz:

To Warm Springs and return,		$16 85
" Waynesville	"	16 20
" Asheville	"	14 70
" Glen Alpine	"	11 80
" Hickory	"	10 50
" Old Point	"	13 94
" Morehead	"	11 30

JNO. M. ROSE,
Gen'l Pass. Ag't
July 3, 1884. 74-3t

DIVIDEND.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the People's National Bank held on Tuesday, July 1st, a dividend of four per cent. was declared, payable on and after July 5, 1884.
G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier.
July 3, 1884. 1t

Just Arrived,

SNUFF IN BLADDERS and in ½ Gross Packages.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Received To-Day
EVEN
One Hundred Dozen Warner's Celebrated Corsets

In
COROLINE,
MODEL MOULDED,
HEALTH,
FLEXIBLE HIP "D",
C. C.,
NURSING.

The steady and increasing demand and sale of these goods prove the correctness of all the advantages and superiority claimed for them by the Patentees and Manufacturers. They are most reliable and comfortable Corsets known to the world. They are constructed in several different designs, and we exhibit a full and complete assortment of all of them.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
July 3, 1884. 1t

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C.

THE 57th SESSION of this well established and prosperous Institution will begin on the 20th of AUGUST, 1884.

Location accessible, healthful and pleasant. Faculty efficient and faithful. Thorough work in all departments of instruction.

BOARD (exclusive of washing and lights), and Tuition in full English Course, per session of 20 weeks, $75. Charges for extra studies moderate. For Catalogue apply to
T. M. JONES, President.
July 3, 1884. 74 8t

Agents Wanted

FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex H Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike *now* while the iron is hot. Address BULETT & MORGAN,
Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.
Say in what paper you saw our address.
July 3, 1884. 74

For Best Butter

GIVE US A TRIAL. You will find our 1 lb., 3 lbs. and 5 lbs. Tins of the very choicest quality. Call early and often.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
July 3, 1884. 74tf

Valuable Mill Property and Water Power for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioner, will at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, September 17th, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in said County, on both sides of Little River, just above the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Bridge, containing about 55 acres, and including the Dam, Mill and other buildings. This is valuable property; the Mill and Dam are first-class; the water power is unsurpassed; the location is desirable, being immediately on the Railway and near the depot.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay 25 per cent. of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months, with interest from day of sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.
N. W. RAY, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 17, 1884. 72ts

Delinquent Poll Taxes.

ALL persons who have failed to pay their Poll Taxes will take notice that the Revenue Law makes the failure to pay Poll Tax a misdemeanor. The penalty is a fine not to exceed fifty dollars or imprisonment. The time has expired, and after the July meeting of the Commissioners warrants will be issued without regard to persons as there is no option—the law is imperative. If the young men feel mortified on being arrested for a misdemeanor, I hope they will feel that they have no one to blame but themselves. Save all this pay up. The amounts are small and go to the school fund. R. W. HARDIE, Shff.
June 24, 1884. 73-2t

NOTICE.

WE ADVISE those in want of BRICKS, to have their orders booked early or they may fail to get them when they want. We are now burning a kiln, and will be ready to fill orders for a limited quantity by the 25th inst. Our prices for lots of fifty thousand or more on the yard is seven dollars per thousand for hard brick, in smaller lots, eight dollars. These prices are low for the quality of brick we make.

Thanking our friends for the very liberal patronage they have already given us, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Orders left with McMillan Brothers will meet with prompt attention.
TOLAR & POE.
April 16, 1884. 62-3mpd

LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stables.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire outfit and stock of Mr. A. Overbaugh in the above mentioned business is prepared to furnish all kinds of

VEHICLES,

with good horses and polite and attentive drivers at short notice.

Special attention will be given to boarding horses
G. A. BURNS,
Bow Street, near the Presbyterian Church.
May 29, 1884. 69-3m

THE
Best and the Cheapest.
OUR 50 CENT CORSET

has more bones and is more elaborately embroidered than any Corset in the State at 50 cents.

Our
Celebrated Pivot Corset
is all the rage and sells rapidly at $1.00.

JUST RECEIVED:

One case cheap LAWNS, fast colors, at 5 cents per yard.

One case 4 4 Bleaching fine finish, 7½ cents per yard.

And another instalment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SLIPPERS AND TIES,

embracing all the latest styles, from 50 cents up.

In Gent's Slippers I can supply any demand, from a 50 cents slipper to a $5.00 French Kid Prince Albert.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call, make their purchases, and save money at

GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
24, 26, 28 and 30 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
June 12, 1884. 71tf

Cheap Plants.

FOR thirty days I offer the balance of my stock of bedding plants consisting of Coleus, Verbenas, Ageratums, Salvias, Althernanthireas, &c., at 6) cents per dozen. This is a good chance to make a nice bed of foliage plants at very small cost. Send orders to
J. M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.

GO TO DYE'S

TO FIND THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods

IN THE STATE.

AT POPULAR PRICES, TO SUIT ALL.

Hats, Bonnets, Neckwear, Corsets, Gloves, Fichus, Collaretts, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Chemisee, Night Gowns, Shirts, Hosiery, Hair Goods, Plated, Gilt and Jet Jewelry, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Veils—all kinds, Fans, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Canvas, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK CHEAP FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, June 19, 1884. 72tf

Established 50 Years.

GOLDEN WATCH

REAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' SATCHELS AND POCKET BOOKS, at
PRIOR'S.

ESTABLISHED 1834 FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.
WARREN PRIOR & SON
THE JEWELERS.

GOLDEN WATCH

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
At **PRIOR'S,**

INVITE ORDERS FOR THE BEST SILVER PLATED KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTERS, &c., SOLID SILVER FORKS, SPOONS, CUPS, BUTTER KNIVES, &c.

The largest line of CLOCKS, at PRIOR'S.

Spectacles that will improve your sight at PRIOR'S.

PRIORS

Engagement and Wedding Rings, at PRIOR'S.

Casters and the largest line of Solid & Silver Plated Ware, at PRIOR'S.

Fayetteville, N C., April 30, 1884. 65tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54t

McNEILL'S

MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

PEMBERTON'S.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from his SECOND visit to the Northern Markets, and is NOW RECEIVING a beautiful line of New Style

Dress Goods!

Some very handsome.
New Style
WHITE and FANCY EMBROIDERED DRESSES, WITH TRIMMINGS ALL COMPLETE.
A great variety of beautiful
Spring and Summer Silks
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
Embroideries and Laces
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LADIES' SILK UMBRELLETTES AND PARASOLS,
in all shades.

Call early and see the New Novelties of the season. These Goods were bought since the great DECLINE IN PRICES, and will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Come and see us!
J. A. PEMBERTON.
May 15, 1884. 67tf

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified in the Probate Court of Cumberland County as Executor of the last will and Testament of Mrs. Augusta Kingsbury, late of Fayetteville, N. C., (formerly of Boston, Mass.,) the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the estate of said Augusta Kingsbury to present the same to me or my attorneys, Wm. A. Guthrie and Geo. M. Rose, for payment on or before the 17th day of June, 1885. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment.
WM. S. KINGSBURY,
Executor of Augusta Kingsbury.
June 17, 1884. 72-6w

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE HEREWITH TO ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the nominating Convention. Appreciating the high responsibility of the position in question, I pledge myself should I be honored with the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to devote my best services to the faithful performance of its duties
J. B. SMITH.
May 22, 1884. 69-tf

JUST RECEIVED!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

1 HOGSHEAD GUINNESS'S BROWN STOUT.
20,000 CIGARS.
A Lot of High and Low Grades TOBACCO.
W. J. McDONALD, Jr.,
Green Street.
May 7, 1884. 66tf

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mills a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

Primary and preparatory classes receive faithful and careful training. French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed. The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.
April 30, 1884. 65-6m

MIXED PAINTS.

ALL COLORS, OF VERY BEST QUALITY, for sale at LOW PRICES, by
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
June 12, 1884. 71tf

(Concluded from first page.)

A ballot was taken resulting as follows: Tate, 258½; Bain, 233⅜; Battle, 177½; Worth, 149.

There was no nomination, so the second ballot at once began. In a few moments George S. Bradshaw withdrew the name of Dr. Worth in favor of D. W. Bain. [Great cheers.] The result was announced as follows: Bain, 433⅜; Tate, 369⅝; Battle, 10½; Worth, 5.

H A Gudger moved to make Mr Bain's nomination unanimous, and it was done.

Six ballots were necessary to nominate the Attorney General, and on last ballot Theodore F Davidson, of Buncombe, was nominated over Platt D Walker by 420 votes to 391.

The convention then adjourned to 10 a. m., Thursday morning.

The convention reassembled at 10 a. m., Thursday morning, and nominated S M Finger for Superintendent of Public Instruction on the second ballot.

Hon A S Merrimon was unanimously adopted for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

PLATFORM.

The Platform adopted by the convention to-day is as follows:

We again congratulate the people of North Carolina on the career of peace, prosperity and good government on which she entered after the inauguration of a Democratic State administration, and which has been unbroken for so many years since; upon the just and impartial enforcement of the laws; upon the efficiency of our common school system, and the great progress made in popular education; and upon the general improvement and enterprise manifested in every part of the State. And we again challenge a comparison between this state of things and the crimes, outrages and scandals which attended Republican ascendancy in our borders; and we pledge ourselves to exert, in the future, as we have done in the past, our best efforts to promote the material interests of all sections of the State.

Affirming our adherence to Democratic principles as heretofore enunciated in the platforms of the party, it is hereby

Resolved, That we regard a free and fair expression of the public will at the ballot-box as the only sure means of preserving our free American institutions, and that the corrupt and corrupting use of federal patronage, in influencing and controlling elections, is dangerous to the liberties of the State and the Union.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the unconditional and immediate abolition of the whole internal revenue system, as an intolerable burden, a standing menace to the freedom of elections, and a source of great annoyance and corruption in its practical operation.

Resolved, That no government has a right to burden its people with taxes beyond the amount required to pay its necessary expenses and gradually extinguish its public debt. And that whenever the revenues, however derived, exceed this amount, they should be reduced so as to avoid a surplus in the treasury. We therefore urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to exert themselves in favor of such legislation as will secure this end.

Resolved, That with respect to the tariff we reaffirm the life-long and fundamental principles of the party as declared in the National Democratic platforms and that the details of the method by which the constitutional revenue tariff shall be gradually reached, are subjects which the party's representatives at the federal capital must be trusted to adjust. But while, in our opinion, the duties on foreign importations should be levied for the production of public revenue, the discriminations in their adjustment should be such as would place the highest rates on luxuries and the lowest on the necessaries of life, distribute as equally as possible the burdens of taxation and confer the greatest good upon the greatest number of the American people.

Resolved, That the course of the Democratic party in furtherance of popular education, by efficient public schools in all sections, and the establishment of graded and normal schools in the larger towns and accessible centres, is a sufficient guarantee that we favor the education of all classes of our people and we will promote and improve the present educational advantages so far as it can be done without burdening the people by excessive taxation.

AND WHEREAS, There is now more than a hundred millions of dollars in the treasury of the United States, wrung from the pockets of the people by unjust taxation on the part of the Republican party, therefore,

Resolved, That we will accept such distribution of said surplus revenues of the government for educational purposes as may be made by the Congress of the United States; *provided always*, that the same shall be disbursed by State agents and not accompanied by objectional features and embarrassing conditions.

Resolved, That it is due to the white people of our eastern counties, who have so cheerfully borne their share of our common burdens, that the present, or some other equally effective system of county government, shall be maintained.

Resolved, That in view of the existing and increasing harmony and kindly feeling between the two races in this State and a similar condition of things which we believe to exist generally in other Southern States, we deprecate the attempt of the Republican party in its recent platform at Chicago, to force civil rights as a living issue, and we denounce it as a firebrand and a hypocritical expression of interest in the black race, a wanton insult to the whites of the South, and tending to stir up strife between the now friendly races.

The members of the State executive committee held a meeting to choose a State executive committee. The State executive committee is composed of four delegates from each Congressional district, as follows: The first district is represented by Samuel B. Spruill, Frank E. Vaughan, W. D. Pruden, Charles F. Warren; the second, H. L. Staton, M. D. W. Stevenson, H. L. Grainger, R. B. Peebles; the third, A. J. Galloway, J. H. Clark, J. D. Stanford, A. B. Williams; the fourth, H. A. London, W. H. Pace, A. W. Graham, J. H. Abell; the fifth, A. E. Henderson, N. W. Norfleet, R. B. Glenn; N. B. Canady; the sixth, W. J. Montgomery, J. D. Shaw, N. A. McLean, H. B. Short, Jr.; the seventh, Geo. S. Bradshaw, J. G. Hall, J. P. Caldwell, R. C. Barringer; the eighth, G. F. Bason, J. C. Wilbourn, W. C. Erwin, M. H. Hoke; the ninth, Johnston Jones, W. W. Stringfield, W. B. Troy, Frank Coxe.

General Johnstone Jones, chairman, announced that the following were chosen to compose the State executive committee: R. H. Battle, chairman; Oct. Coke, Charles M. Busbee, George H. Snow, J. J. Litchford, R. G. Dunn, P. C. Fleming, S. A. Ashe; W. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg; R. B. Glenn, of Stokes; James S. Battle, of Nash; John Hughes, of Craven; Thomas W. Mason, of Northampton; Jas. W. Wilson, of Burke; Paul of Faison, of Wake; Paul B. Means, of Cabarrus; J. J. Litchford, secretary.

The State administration was endorsed.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

At large: Thomass Ruffin, Julian S. Carr, W. T. Dortch, Geo. H. Brown, Jr. Alternates: Richmond M. Pearson, Charles M. Cooke, Rufus Y. McAden, Walter L. Steele.

1st District—E F Lamb, of Pasquotank; W G Lamb, of Martin. Alternates: L L Lamb, of Gates; Appleton Oaksmith, of Carteret.

2d District—T L Emery, of Halifax; H G Williams, of Wilson. Alternates: J B Crudup, of Vance; F W Barnes, of Wilson.

3d District—[Convention to be held at Burgaw, July 2d.]

4th District—Paul F Faison, of Wake; W W Fuller, of Durham. Alternates; T M Arrington, of Nash; J L Scott of Alamance.

5th District—A B Galloway, J C Buxton. Alternares: A J Boyd, W A Bobbitt.

6th District—Thomas W Strange, of New Hanover; James T LeGrand, of Richmond. Alternates: S T McDaniel, of Columbus; Walter Neal, of Richmond.

7th District—F E Shober, of Rowan; M H Pinnix, of Davidson. Alternates: G F Shepherd, of Iredell; Joseph Williams, of Yadkin.

8th District—B C Cobb, of Lincolr; H D Lee, of Cleveland. Alternates: B T McAden, of Gaston; W L Hardin, of Burke:

9th District—A M Erwin of McDowell; Kope Elias, of Macon. Alternates: Frank Coxe, of Polk; J G Martin, of Buncombe.

PRESIDENEIAL ELECTORS.

Col. John N. Staples and W. H. Kitchen were nominated for Presidential electors at large.

The convention adjourned at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE INEDITED ARABIAN NIGHTS.—In a letter written by the Rev. Robert Hall to Sir J. Macintosh, in the third year of the present century, we read of a gentleman who, before the age of 17, had made himself master of Hebrew, Chaldee, Persian, Arabic, and Turkish, besides Latin and Greek and French and Italian, and many other modern languages. This gentleman, who began Arabic at 9 and Chinese at 14; who was devoted to the study of music; who was well skilled in horsemanship and in the management of the cimeter and lance, for which the Mameluke is so remarkable; and who had the eye and pencil of an artist, and a deep-rooted sense of religion in addition to other physical and moral excellence too numerous to mention, was Mr. Claudius James Rich, of whom not one person perhaps in twenty thousand has ever heard. It is to him, however, that the reader is mainly indebted for the present paper. It was he who with studious care gathered together, while Consul at Bagdad, that fine collection of Oriental manuscripts in over 800 volumes, which, having been purchased by Parliament for the British Museum, now reposes in dust seldom swept away, and silence not often disturbed, at the southern extremity of the east wing, adjoining Great Russell-street, forming a portion of what is termed the Manuscript Department of our National Library. Of this large collection, Nos. 7,404, 7,405, and 7,406 are three codices, composed of Oriental paper, the first small quarto and the other two twelvemo, containing altogether some 600 folios of "The Arabian Nights," written in the Naskhi character, or that of modern Arabic, by various permen, who are not on all occasions to be congratulated on the care bestowed on their writing or the perspicuity of their meaning. "The Arabian Nights" is as much the work of a single mind as the Book of Proverbs. Instead of being a story, emanating, as is commonly supposed, from one person, it is doubtless a title or framework for a vast collection. It is a vehicle for many tales told by various story-tellers with very different degrees of ability. Many of the stories in the Rich manuscripts present a remarkable similarity to Western anecdotes. Nor will any reader be surprised at this who remembers how closely connected is the old history, first told by Galland in a Western tongue, of Schahriar and Schahzeman with that of Astolfo and Giocondo in the twenty-eighth canto of Ariosto's "Orlando," or the genie imprisoned in the brazen vessel, in the story of the Fisherman, with the "Diablo Cojuelo" in a vial of Luis de Guevara, or the "Sleeper Awakened," with the induction to "The Taming of the Shrew," or the Enchanted Horse with Chaucer's Steed of Brass, on which Pierre carried off the fair Maguelone, afterward imitated by Cervantes in his "Clavileno."—*London Society.*

MONTE CARLO.—There is a leavening of quiet gentlefolks and aristocrats temporarily sojourning at Monte Carlo, with sundry flying visitors of more or less distinction, from Cannes, Nice, and Mentone. But, as a rule, the scum of Europe is in the ascendant, and the dregs of society come frothing up through its scum on the surface. We believe that Monte Carlo does much mischief, because it attracts so many of the lower middle class to grief or ruin. But we are not regarding the tables now from the moral point of view, and we may say that for the student of life, manners, and sensations, we know of no spot upon the globe to rival these magnificent rooms. There are volumes of blended comedy and tragedy in the queer characters drawn from all climates and nations, who fret away their little hour on that extremely cosmopolitan stage. Very brief their hour generally is, for the chances of the bank run heavily against them, and they play, for the most part, with extraordinary recklessness. But there is infinite interest in the range of quaint and ridiculous types constantly shifting in a grim phantasmagoria before your eyes, as winning or losing their money, they give themselves over to joy or remorse. We know that Frith's famous picture of the German gaming-tables was painted from fancy rather than realities. At Homburg or Baden it was *de riqucur* to win or lose with a decent stoicism. But at Monte Carlo self restraint seems to be cast aside altogether, and a multitude of small adventurers, playing far beyond their means, are recklessly indifferent to the expression of their feelings. The penalty of their follies falls heavy upon them, but they are a study for the dispassionate spectator. We do not mean to enter by way of postscript into the vexed question of the abolition of these tables. We may only remark that, setting international jealousies aside, it would be a dangerous precedent in the interests of international morality to override the solemn treaties that guarantee the independence of Monaco. And if Europe is driven to make a money bargain with the Prince or with his respectable delegates of the Casino administration. Europe must be prepared to pay very handsomely.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

COL. W. L. SAUNDERS.—The handsome compliment paid by the Democratic State Convention to Col. Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, was a well merited and deserving tribute to a faithful public servant.

THE DICT OF NANTES.—To stamp out the Protestant schism and reunite the sects to the Catholic Church had been the dream of Bossnet's life, ever since his early days at Metz, then one of the chief centres in France of the reformed doctrine. To promote the realization of this dream he labored incessantly, by controversial publications and conferences, by correspondence with eminent sectaries, and sometimes by more questionable expedients; such, for instance, as invoking the royal prerogative to force Catholic professors on the Protestant seminaries, and to banish Protestant places of worship to the outskirts of the large towns. His short treatise, "An Exposition of the Catholic Faith upon Controversial Points," first published in 1671, had been composed several years before for the benefit of Marshal Turenne, whose conversion is achieved; and in manuscript form it had enjoyed a considerable circulation, and recovered many to the obedience of Rome. Of this exposition the tone was singularly moderate and persuasive Its object was to show that "many of the Protestant objections disappear altogether as soon as the Catholic doctrines are really understood, and that even such as seem to Protestants to be not wholly removed sink into significance, and cannot affect the foundations of the faith." So anxious was Bossnet in this treatise to smooth the path of conversion that the Protestants had plausible ground for charging him with having unduly pared down the Catholic tenets, to render them the more easy to be swallowed by the ignorant; an accusation to which Bossuet replied by saying: "That the least thing which could be granted to a Bishop was that he knew his own religion, and spoke without disguise in a matter in which dissimulation would be a crime." The little work was translated into many languages, among others into English; and there is a historical interest in the anecdote that it was much valued by our James II., and was the book for the loss of which, in his flight after the battle of the Boyne, he hastened to express his lively regret when Bossuet was first introduced to him at St. Germain. Very different was the spirit of Bossuet's greatest controversial work, the celebrated "Variations of the Protestant Churches," the publication of which followed by a couple of years the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Of this the professed object was to set in the strongest light "the internal disputes and perplexities of the new reform, that amid them Catholic truth might shine forth like a bright sun piercing the clouds." Here Bossnett was, to use Mr. Hallam's phrase, "the eagle of Meaux, lordly of form, fierce of eye, and terrible in his beak and claws," bent not on conciliating, but on crushing his opponents. The effect was immense, and for several years Bossuet was deeply engaged in replying to the attacks made on the book.—*The Quarterly Review.*

THE VALUE OF HONORARY DEGREES.—In a timely article in the July *Century*, on Academical Degrees, especially Honorary Degrees in the United States, Ex President Theodore D. Woolsey of Yale thus comments on the present system of conferring titles in this country: "We have also a right to say that this distribution of honorary degrees is to a great extent unmeaning. It fails of selecting the most worthy; it disappoints many, as it is probable, and gratifies a few, and those few not, of course, the best fitted to fill the place; it by no means selects the most learned and useful scholars, but rather those who have an artificial or underserved prominence. The desire to obtain the honor is a desire which no man should indulge, and yet the uncertainty and unreasonableness of the rules of selection provoke such a desire especially in persons who have no good claims by which it can be justified. If the honor of a doctorate in theology is given to ministers of one denomination, it will in the end be given to those of another,—not in order to encourage a learned ministry, but owing, in part, to the sway of the spirit of equality, and because, in part, it gives a title which is as good as if the largest university had conferred it, as well as a standing in the upper section of one's fellow-ministers. Perhaps, too, it may help him in getting a good parish. The social distinction conferred on a man by an academical honor, whether deserved or not, is not an inconsiderable motive for desiring and even for seeking it; and the value of titles is perhaps nowhere more highly estimated than in a democratic country like ours. Thus the official title which attaches itself to a person in a civil, military, judicial, or political sphere is commonly given rather than the Christian name, not merely because it is shorter to say Colonel or Major or Mr. Smith, but also because it is supposed to afford pleasure to the person so addressed. It is owing to these causes that addresses by word of mouth, or on the covers of letters have gradually fallen down from their original honorary meaning, so as to be open to almost all men,—such titles, we meant as Esquire, Master or Mr., and Honorable. In this widening of the use of titles, they come to mean at length little or nothing, and instead of distinctions are bestowed on all men. Who that adds the title of *Esquire* to a name on a letter ever thinks of the aristocratic employment which it once noted? It is getting to be very much the same in regard to doctorates in theology. They carry in them no evidence of learning, cut only a certain indefinite superiority above others in the same sacred calling."

CHINESE CONCEIT.—National conceit is a quality more highly developed among Chinamen than among any other people, and, though perfectly aware of the superiority of the foreign organization and arms, it not unfrequently happens that the mandarins shrink from publicly acknowledging it in the face of their countrymen. To such an absurd length is this paltry vanity occasionally carried that officers commanding drilled troops have been known to serve the use of rifles for the inclosed barrack yards, and to review their men in public armed, with match-locks, spears, and bows. A want of appreciation of the importance of being thoroughly well armed and repared for an enemy can alone account for the existence of such folly, and it will require some very convincing home-thrusts before these national cox combs will be brought frankly to admit that their continued existence as a nation depends on the thoroughness with which they adopt European arms and tactics. Professedly they are fully alive to the value of an ever-ready standing army, but unfortunately their convictions never advance beyond the abstract stage of principle, and though, like every other principle, they surround this one with grandiloquent phrases—a Chinaman is nothing if he is not grandiloquent—they content themselves with the invention of such phrases, and leave the truths they embody to take care of themselves.

"The army may be a hundred years unemployed,
But may not be a single day unprepared,"

is a saying constantly in the months and at the tips of the pens of the military authorities, and yet no effort is ever made to carry its principle into practice.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

AN INVENTOR WHO DIED RICH.—A recent Philadelphia telegram says that "the estate of Sir William Siemens, the great scientist, is being settled up. $11,000 in bonds deposited with bankers having been turned over to-day. The personal estate alone represents several millions of dollars. Among the numerous inventions named in the inventory, which will show the variety of subjects studied by this eminent scientist, are improvements to kilns for calcining ores and limestones; to glass furnaces; a process of converting cast-iron into cast-steel; a gas producer and furnace operated in connection; electric lamps and device for regulating electric currents, and many other equally important appliances in other directions. Charles William Siemens was a native of Leuthe, Hanover, and received his education at Lubeck and the Polytechnic School of Magdeburg. His first success was in the direction of the application of electricity.

"The firm of Siemens Brothers was established in 1860, and has since become famous as well for electrical instruments and machines manufactured as for the submarine and land lines due to their enterprise."

The July Magazines

THE CENTURY contains a remarkable contribution to United States history in "The Ku Klux Klan: Its Origin, Growth, and Disbandment," by the Rev. D. L. Wilson, of Pulaski, Tenn., who vouches for his facts, most of which are new to the public, and will prove a revelation to many who consider themselves well-informed on all the outgrowths of the late conflict, in the South. This paper also furnishes the text for the leading editorial, in "Topics of the Time."

The Frontispiece is an engraving from a full-length photograph of John Bright, accompanying a careful and discriminating estimate, by T. H. S. Escott, editor of "The Fortnightly Review." Mr. Escott includes in his article several amusing and characteristic anecdotes of the great English radical. "The Scenes of Hawthorn's Romances" are described in a chatty way, with pertinent quotations, by Julian Hawthorn, and they are charmingly illustrated by Harry Fenn, among the pictures being several of "The Wayside," and "The Old Manse." Mr Fenn, as well as Francis Lathrop and others, also contributes to the illustrations of Mrs Schuyler van Renselaer's second paper in her series on "Recent Architecture in America," which this month includes, among other structures, the Metropolitan Opera House and the Casino at Newport. 'A Greek Play at Cambridge," which is an interesting account of the production of the "Aias" of Sophocles at this English University, written by D. G. Prothero, contains several strong and graceful drawings of characters and scenes by Kenyon Cox. The "Cruise of the *Alice May*," by S. G. W. Benjamin, is completed in "Cruising around Cape Breton," for which Burns makes the drawings.

In fiction this number is particularly strong. Frank R. Stockton has one of his inimitable stories, "The Reversible Landscape," on art of a "kind that cannot be too high," and Miss Julia D. Whiting writes a pathetic New England love-story; besides installments of G. W. Cable's "Dr. Sevier," in which we hear mutterings of the coming rebellion; and the conclusion of "Lady Barberina," by Henry James, in which there is an elopement.

Ex-Pres't. Theodore D. Woolsey has a suggestive essay on "Academical Degrees: Especially Honorary Degrees in the United States," which will be read with interest in the light of the announcements of the numerous titles which colleges of all ranks confer at this season. Eugene V. Smalley has a brief but comprehensive and popular account of the workings of the United States Patent Office.

In "Topics of the Time" are editorials on "The Advertising Power of a Good Name," "Dishonesty in Commerce and Politics." "Open Letters" contains brief popular essays and sketches of "Recent American Poetry," "The Minister and the Music," by Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson; "The Study of Acting in Paris," by Juliet M. Everts; "Shall We Have an American Conservatory?" by F. H. Sargent, of the Madison Square Theater, etc. There are poems by the late Irwin Russell, John Vance Cheney, Charles de Kay, Will Wallace Harney, and others. In "Bric a-Brac," besides humorous and society verse by W. W. Fink, Walter Learned, W. A. Croffut, and others, are some drawings by Thackeray.

ST. NICHOLAS is a brilliant "Fourth of July" number, which should arouse the interest and enthusiasm of every patriotic American girl and boy.

The number opens with, 'How the Tories broke up 'Meetings,'" by Emma W. Demeritt, a spirited sketch of revolutionary times. "A Fourth of July among the Indians" tells of a very modern celebration of our national holiday, on the plains, by a large company of the nation's wards; the author, W. P. Hooper, writes amusingly, and has illustrated it at once truthfully, humorously, and profusely.

An interesting and valuable contribution is the story of Richard Lord Jones. "The Youngest Soldier of the Revolution," by W. W. Crannell; it is accompanied by a fac-simile engraving of a three-dollar bill presented to the hero by Mrs. Martha Washington. In "Nabby Blackington," Virginia L. Townsend aptly versifies a bright touch of nature, an incident of the march to Concord. E. S. Brooks falls into line with the boyhood biography of "Stephen Van Rensselaer of Rensselaerswyck; The boy Patroon," the "Historic Boy" who nobly supported the cause of independence, the success of which was to strip him of all his hereditary rights and honors.

Of timely interest and importance is Charles Barnard's graphic and accurate account of "The Bartholdi Statue," the great Liberty that soon is to stand on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.

Of the serials, J. T. Trowgridge's "The Scarlet Tanager" ends with an interesting denouement; "Marvin and his Boy Hunters" pass through many entertaining adventures; and Louisa M. Alcott contributes a "Spinning-wheel Story" of healthful and helpful significance to hosts of American girls. There are poems and verses by Celia Thaxter, Charles G. Leland, and J. G. Francis; a paper on "Picnics" by Susan Anna Brown; an amusing and well-executed frontispiece by Alfred Kappes, and many beautiful illustrations by other well-known artists.

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills. Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tin ware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1881. 56tf

HOES of all sorts.
RAKES, SHOVELS, SPADES and PITCH FORKS.
H. H. H.

Cotton Factory FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on

Monday, July 7th, 1884,

At the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction the property known as

MANCHESTER MILLS,

including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Burnheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double-returned tubular boiler" for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c., and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2,200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spoolers, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, and other machinery.

There is a Dye House and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin House 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin, Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe Platform Scales and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 26 tenements, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well-organized and efficient force of operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 4 and 8 months, with 8 per cent. interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1884. 65ts

Chipped Beef

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

CAN BE FOUND —AT— McMillan Bros.,

IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LARGE SELECTION OF
COOKING STOVES,
OIL STOVES,
Ice Cream Freezers,
WATER COOLERS,
SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS.
TIN TOILET SETS,
GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,
BLOCK TIN-WARE,
GRANITE IRON-WARE
BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,
STEP LADDERS,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,
Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,
CHIPSKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,
WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.
CALL AND SEE US!
McMILLAN BROS.
June 5, 1884. 70tf

CHISELS, SCREWS, HAND SAWS, &c. H. H. H.

Crazy Patchwork!

HAVING a large assortment of remnants and pieces of handsome brocaded silks, satins and velvets, we are putting them up in assorted bundles and furnishing them for "Crazy Patchwork" Cushions, Mats, Tidies, &c., &c. PACKAGE NO. 1—Is a handsome bundle of exquisite silks, satins and brocaded velvets (all different:) *Just the thing* for the most *superb pattern of fancy work*. Sent postpaid for 56 cents in postal note or 1 cent stamps. PACKAGE NO. 2—Containing three times as much as package No. 1. Sent postpaid for $1.00. These are all of the *very finest quality* and cannot be equalled at any other silk works in the U. S. *at three times our prices.* They will please any lady. One order always brings a dozen more. LADIES' MANUAL OF FANCY WORK, with 400 illustrations and full instructions for artistic fancy work, handsomely bound, postpaid, 50 cents. *Order now.* Address, THE ROCHESTER SILK CO., Rochester, N. Y.
May 15, 1884. 67-8t

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.
Flouring Mill in first-class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Billous Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.
June 5, 1884, 70-26t

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.
EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
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J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER  WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.
WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.
Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.
JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

A MARVELOUS STORY
TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.
"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.
Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully,
HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

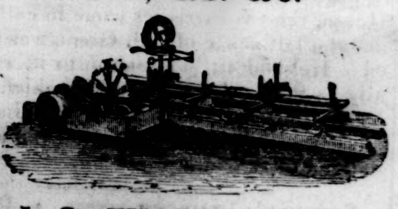
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HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.



J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

TIME-TABLE No. 7.
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
To take effect 10.00, *A. M., Monday, May 26th*, 1884.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
☞ Standard Time—Clock in General Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 20	
Manchester	13.75	11 10	11 00
Spout Spring	20.1	11 45	11 40
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 15	12 15*
Swann's	29.0	12 25	12 20
Jonesboro	34.1	1 08	12 53
Sanford	37.4	2 00	1 20
Egypt	43.5	2 30	2 25
Gulf	46.5	3 00	2 45
Richmond	53.7	3 35	3 22
Ore Hill	58.0	4 07	3 55
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 25
Staley	70.0	5 15	5 05
Liberty	74.4	5 45	5 33
Julian	81.5	6 30	6 20
Pleasant Garden	89.6	7 15	7 10
*Greensboro Junction	97.4	7 58	7 54
Greensboro	97.6		8 00

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
*Greensboro Junction	0.2	10 04	10 01*
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 40	10 36
Julian	16.10	11 30	11 20
		P. M.	
Liberty	23.2	12 10	11 58
Staley	27.6	12 36	12 28
Siler	35.0	1 15	1 00
Ore Hill	39.6	2 00	1 34
Richmond	43.9	2 30	2 25
Gulf	51.1	3 08	2 58
Egypt	54.1	3 37	3 33
Sanford	60.5	4 25	4 03
Jonesboro	63.5	4 50	4 29
Swann's	68.6	5 18	5 15
*Rock Branch	70.1	5 24	*5 24
Spout Spring	77.5	6 08	6 04
Manchester	83.85	6 50	6 39
Fayetteville	97.6		7 30

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	8 00	
Rockfish	7.02	8 35	8 25
McNatt's	14.0	9 05	9 00
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 25	9 15
Shandon	21.1	9 53	9 43
Red Springs	24.5		10 10

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4 Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Red Springs	0.0	5 30	
Shandon	3.4	5 55	5 45
Lumber Bridge	8.0	6 23	6 13
McNatt's	10.5	6 48	6 38
Rockfish	17.3	7 23	7 13
Fayetteville	24.5		7 50

*Flag Stations.
No. 1 Dinner at Sanford. No. 2 Dinner at Ore Hill. No. 4 Breakfast at Fayetteville.
Trains will not run to Red Springs until June 1st, 1884.
JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
May 29, 1884. 60tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums.
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.
G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

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Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

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INVITE ORDERS FOR
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Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf



TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.
A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.
Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

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No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1883 44-1y